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Vaisakha 9, 1898 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixteenth Session)

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CONTENTS

No. 29, Thursday, April 29, 1976/Vaisakha 9, 1898 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions :	
*Starred Questions Nos. 586 to 589, 593 to 595, 600, 601, 605 and 592	1—35
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 590, 591, 596 to 599, 602 and 603	35—41
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2853 to 2900 and 2902 to 2944	41—120
Papers laid on the Table	120-21
Public Accounts Committee—	
Two hundred and eighteenth Report	122
Estimates Committee—	
Hundred and second Report	122
Committee on Public Undertakings—	
Eighty-eighth, Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh Reportr	122
Demands for Grants, 1976-77—	
Ministry of Health and Family Planning—	
Dr. Karan Singh	123—56
Ministry of Energy	157—284
Shri Bijoy Modak	157—65
Shri S. R. Damani	167—72
Shri K. M. 'Madhukar'	172—181
Shri G.S. Mishra	181—83
Dr. K.L. Rao	183—96
Shri Chapalendu Bhattacharyyia	196—201
Shri Damodar Pandey	201—209
Shri Chandulal Chandrakar	209—15
Shri D.K. Pande	215—18

The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

	COLUMNS
Shri K. Lakkappa	218—21
Shri Ramkanwar	221—25
Prof. Siddheshwar Prasad	225—46
Sardar Swaran Singh Sokhi	246—52
Shri Ram Hedaoo	252—54
Prof. Narain Chand Parashar	254—59
Dr. Govind Das Richhariya	260—63
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi	263—67
Shri Bhagatram Manhar	267—72
Shri Ranabahadur Singh	272—75
Dr. H. P. Sharma	275—78
Shri D.D. Desai	278—81
Shri K.C. Pant	281—84

LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 29, 1976/Vaisakha 9, 1898 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Hospitals for Tribal and Backward Areas

*586 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether his Ministry has given top priority in the Fifth Five Year Plan and in Annual Plan for 1976-77 to provide hospitals for health and family planning in the tribal and backward areas of the country;

(b) if so, the total proposed outlay therefor, and

(c) the guidelines issued to the States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR KARAN SINGH) (a) Top priority has been accorded in the Fifth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1976-77 for the development of health and family planning services in the tribal and backward areas by the establishment of Primary Health Centres and Mobile Dispensaries.

(b) The proposed outlay for the States and Union Territories during the Fifth Five Year Plan is Rs. 28.50 crores.

(c) A copy of the guidelines issued to the State Governments in this regard in laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

1 There should be one unified agency i.e one unit in the Health Department of the State Government to deal with Primary Health Centres in all aspects of designing, planning, execution, maintenance and evaluation as far as possible

2 The spillover schemes should be the first charge

3 The new schemes should be taken up from a priority list prepared for the 5th Plan It may always kindly be borne in mind that Scheduled Tribe villages, Scheduled Caste hamlets, hilly areas and remote villages get the first priority in above lists and no such areas are left to be covered subsequently

4 The resolutions passed in the 2nd Joint Meeting of the Central Council of Health and Central Family Planning Council held in New Delhi on 17th to 19th April, 1975 regarding the implementation of the Minimum Needs Health Programme may also be kept in view while formulating the plans

5 Any difficulty such as scarcity of materials, staff etc wherein the assistance of this Ministry is required may please be brought to notice from time to time so that targets under the Minimum Needs Health Programme are achieved timely

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO I would like to know, how many primary health centres and mobile health units would be opened in the tribal and backward areas, particularly in the State

of Orissa? Whether in the guidelines which the Centre has issued to the States, top priority has been given to this aspect?

DR. KARAN SINGH: The latest information with me is that out of the total 939 blocks in the tribal areas, primary health centres are functioning in 873 of those blocks. That means, that although the large majority is covered, still some backlog is there. As far as guidelines are concerned, we have now said that whereas in other areas, there is one primary health centre for over 80 to 100 thousand of population, in tribal and backward areas there should be one for every 25,000 of the population. Guidelines have been issued but unfortunately, they have not been implemented yet because each State has got to prepare a tribal sub-plan including this. We have urged on them very recently in the Health Ministers' Conference and I have again said that priority should be given to it so that by the end of this Plan, these entire PHCs are opened.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Whether the Minister is aware of the fact that along with health programme, family planning also is to be given top priority in the tribal areas? Whether ayurvedic, homoeopathy and allopathic medicines will be provided in those areas? Unless there is a good team of doctors, the health programme cannot be successful. What is the personnel policy in this area, concerning particularly the doctors, nurses and other mobile doctors?

DR. KARAN SINGH: I would like to admit right in the beginning that I am not satisfied with the medical coverage of the tribal areas. The tribal areas are neglected, and the hilly areas—coming as I do from the hills myself—are neglected. Doctors do not normally want to go there. And I have said on a separate occasion—hon. Members would have read in the papers—that we intend taking very severe action against doctors who refuse to go to the tribal areas. After all, these are the most vlunerable sections of our society; and if we cannot now force our officials to go, we will never be able to do so. So, in regard to the personnel, we have specially laid down guidelines that there must be auxiliary midwives, multi-purpose workers and doctors.

श्री राम कंवर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के लिये आप ने जो धनराशि रखी है और राज्य सरकार जो योजना बनाती है वह उस योजना को ठीक नहीं बना पाती, विशेषकर कितने ही आदिवासियों के कल्याण के लिये जो धनराशि होती है वह लैप्स हो जाती है। तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस का विशेष ध्यान रखेगी कि जो धनराशि आप ने मंजूर की है वह खर्च हो सके और उस का सही उपयोग हो सके ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक कहा जो उप-योजनायें हैं वह अभी तक नहीं बनी हैं। हम फिर से राज्यों से अनुरोध कर रहे हैं कि वह बनायें और हम यहा से इस के ऊपर नजर रखेंगे ताकि जितनी जल्दी हो सके यह उप-योजनाय बन जायें और यह कार्यान्वित हों।

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO. I am glad to know from the hon. Minister that mobile units also have been sanctioned, to operate in the tribal areas. May I know from him, how many mobile units have been sanctioned for these areas? Secondly, what is the area of operation of a mobile unit—is it 10 miles or 20 miles? Thirdly, how many mobile units have been sanctioned for Orissa; and what is the financial assistance given in this regard to that State? The sub-Plan has already been prepared by Orissa for the tribal areas.

DR. KARAN SINGH: In Orissa, the outlays for tribal areas in the 5th Plan are Rs. 2.88 crores; that is, totally. It has not yet been spent.

In the third year, we spent only Rs. 8 lakhs. The distance to be covered by mobile dispensaries will vary according to the area. In areas which are very much widespread, they will have to cover a greater distance. One interesting point, I may add, is that with regard to some areas where jeeps do not go, we want to develop mobile dispensaries even on animal transport. There is no reason why we should not do that. Why should mobility be confined only to petrol or diesel-driven vehicles? So, we are experimenting with a number of imaginative measures, because we want to take medical health care to those people. Their number will vary according to the requirements of each case.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : मंत्री जी ने बताया कि आदिवासी और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में अस्पताल खोले जायेंगे प्राथमिकता दे कर। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि साधारण अस्पतालों में जो अस्पताल हैं अब तक के उस में एक मरीज पर जितना खर्च किया जाता है उस के हिसाब से पिछड़े क्षेत्र में और आदिवासी क्षेत्र में प्रत्येक मरीज के पीछे कितना खर्च करने का आप ने प्रोवीजन रखा है? यह मैं इसलिये जानना चाहता हूं कि एक तो आदिवासी क्षेत्र में डाक्टर नहीं जाते हैं, वहां सेवायें नहीं होती हैं, लेकिन सब से ज्यादा कमी यह रहती है कि उन लोगों को चिकित्सा कराने की मनोवृत्ति नहीं है, और अगर कोई चिकित्सा कराने गया भी तो जो आवश्यक दवायें हैं वह उन को अस्पताल में नहीं मिल पाती हैं। वैसी स्थिति में वह दवायें खरीद कर अपनी चिकित्सा नहीं कराते। तो ऐसे क्षेत्रों के लिये जहां दवाओं की जरूरत है वह सभी दवायें उपलब्ध करने की आपकी योजना है कि नहीं? और दूसरी बात यह जानना चाहता हूं कि बिहार के पिछड़े क्षेत्र के लिये कितने अस्पताल बनायें हैं, कितनी गाड़ियां हैं और कितना धन आप ने योजना में प्रोवाइड किया है?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : जैसा मैं ने कहा प्राथमिक चिकित्सा केन्द्र एक केन्द्र बिन्दु होता है ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में चिकित्सा के लिये। अब जहां एक लाख के पीछे एक है, वहां आदिवासी क्षेत्र में 25 हजार के पीछे एक होगा। उस का मतलब यह है कि उन की ओर विशेष ध्यान होगा और चौगुनी अधिक उन की तरफ तवज्जह होगी। अब उस का वह लाभ उठाएं या नहीं, यह उन पर निर्भर है क्योंकि एक अच्छी बात यह है कि बहुत से आदिवासियों को दवाओं की जरूरत नहीं है और हम यह नहीं चाहते हैं कि अगर वे ठीक भी हों तो भी उन को दवा दी जाए। उन की अपनी चिकित्सा पद्धति होती है और इस तरह से बहुत से आदिवासी दवा लेना नहीं चाहते लेकिन जो उन की आवश्यकताएं हैं, उनकी पूर्ति के लिए विशेषकर प्राथमिक चिकित्सा केन्द्र बनाएं हैं।

जहां तक एक पेशंट पर खर्च की बात है, वह 50 पैसे आता है और ट्राइबल्स के लिए जो हम काम कर रहे हैं, उन पर एक रुपया एक पेशंट पर खर्च आएगा।

जहां तक बिहार के विषय में इन्होंने पूछा है, मेरे पास आंकड़े हैं और मैं माननीय सदस्य को डिटेल में बता दूंगा।

Bodies recovered from Chasnala Colliery

*587. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI.

SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of dead bodies brought over ground at Chasnala Colliery has risen to 416 till 11th March, 1976, 41 bodies more than the official figure;

(b) whether more bodies are likely to be recovered in the near future; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this difference?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) Till the 11th March, 1976, 367 (tentatively determined) dead bodies were recovered from the Chasnala Colliery. The figure of 416, as on 11-3-1976, relates to the number of tags issued to bundles of bones or parts of bodies as recovered from the workings below ground upto that date.

(b) and (c). Till 23-4-1976, 457 tag references had been brought out of Chasnala Colliery. A reconciliation of the post mortem reports of 437 tag references by a team of doctors had determined the number of complete bodies recovered as 374. Further reconciliation of post *mortem* reports of the remaining 20 tag references is on the way.

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मिनिस्टर साहब ने अभी बताया है कि 457 टेग बाहर लाए गये। तो क्या लकड़ी की तरह आदमियों को बांध कर लाए थे और उन के बंडल बनाए गये थे? इस तरह से 457 टेग लाए और फिर आप ने कहा है कि 20 जो हैं उन के रेफेन्सेज अंडर एग्जामिनेशन हैं। मैं चासनाला माइन के अंदर गया हूं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह एग्जामिनेशन क्या चीज हुई?

इस के अलावा मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आफिशियेली आप ने 376 या 374 की डेड बोडीज की फीगर्स बताई कि इतनी डेड बोडीज रिकवर हुई हैं, तो इस के बाद भी डेड बोडीज रिकवर हुई हैं या नहीं? मैं टेग और बोन्स की बात नहीं करता हूं।

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: As I said, on 23-4-1976, that is, only five days back, according to the doctors, the determined figure of the dead bodies is 374. With regard to the tag, the procedure that has been followed is the following:

1. A tag number is to be issued by DGMS to every body/part of body being brought out from the mine. In view of this, the number of tag reference or post *mortem thereof may* not be the same as the number of dead bodies recovered.

2. A tag reference comprising "head and trunk" is treated as a "complete body" even if a portion of other bones is missing.

3. The dead bodies recovered with "skull only", "trunk only" or "other bones only" are listed separately.

In arriving at the total number of bodies, the number of "skulls only" or the number of "trunks only", whichever is larger, is added to the "number of bodies mentioned at (2)".

Tag references which contain the other bones only will not be counted as bodies.

Applying these principles about the various parts of the body, the doctors have come to the conclusion on 23-4-1976 that the number of dead bodies is 374.

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी : इस जवाब से मैं संतुष्ट नहीं हूं। जब मैं वहां माइन के अंदर गया था, तो मुझे खुद ज्ञान है कि वहां पर और भी बोडीज निकली हैं। आप कृपा करके यह बतलाएं कि क्या जो डाक्टर डिटरमिन कर देंगे, उन्ही के ऊपर आप निर्भर करेंगे। जो ये 20 टेग और हैं, इन में तो डेड बोडीज नहीं हैं? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ये जो 20 टेग हैं, ये किस की हड्डियां हैं?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: This is the information that I have got, and this is the information of the doctors. Probably, the Court of Inquiry will also go into it and come to some decision.

Loss to C.R.T.C., Calcutta

*588. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR. Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Road Transport Corporation Limited, Calcutta has been suffering losses during the last three years;

(b) if so, the causes thereof, and

(c) the nature of action taken to revitalise the unit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The main reasons are as under –

(i) Labour trouble in almost all the branches of the Company during 1970, 1971 and 1972,

(ii) Higher cost of operation on account of steep rise in the prices of tyres, tubes, spares fuel, etc

(iii) Non replacement of over-aged vehicles by new ones,

(iv) Absence of adequate working capital.

(c) The Corporation has taken steps to secure long-term contracts on fairly good rates and improve vehicle utilisation to the extent possible It has also decided to concentrate its operations in selected areas

However as recommended by the Parliamentary Committee on Public Undertakings, the question regarding the closure of the Corporation is under consideration

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR One cannot understand how the Public Undertakings Committee has suggested the closure of this Corporation. If you kindly go through the answer, you will easily understand that the loss suffered by this Corporation is due to bad management Of course, they say that it is due to labour trouble consecutively for three years. However, it seems that the management is bad, otherwise how does labour trouble continue for three years? The other causes are want of replacement of tyres, tubes and accessories and replacement of old vehicles by new ones. It means that the utility of the Corporation is continuing. So, may I know whether the Ministry is ready to consider the matter so that this Corporation is not closed?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH The reasons for the losses I have enumerated He is trying to interpret them in his own way, but after going into the details, we have come to the conclusion that these are the reasons responsible for the losses during all these years

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: What is the strength of the staff as well as of officers of this Corporation? In these hard days, we do not want them to be thrown out of employment in the name of closure So, would the Minister give the necessary consideration to this matter?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH The strength of the employees is 1412—724 in the eastern region and 688 in the western region

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI The closure of a concern like this would undoubtedly lead to great hardship of the employees in these days of unemployment Having identified the areas of loss, has the Government made any study to see whether by plugging the loopholes the losses can be made good and it can be made a viable unit? What steps are Government taking to rehabilitate these employees if the closure does take place?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH. Government is keeping the interests of the employees in view In the case of closure every effort will be made to rehabilitate them Even the DTC authorities have been asked whether they can absorb some of them. Other organisations have also been informed. If

there are still some employees left over due compensation will be paid to them according to the provision under the law.

Introducing Yoga Education

*589. SHRI CHIRANJIB JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Council for Research on Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy has finalised a systematic syllabus for introducing Yoga education; and

(b) if so, salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement containing the required information is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The Central Council for Research in the Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy has prepared a syllabus on Yoga for general education and also tentative syllabuse on Yoga for professional medical education. The salient features of these two syllabi are given below:—

Syllabus on Yoga for General Education·

1. The syllabus will be divided into four major sections i e primary, middle, high secondary and graduation.

2. The syllabus covers up all the principal kriyas of Yoga. For each class the various Yogic Kriyas, namely, Suksma Vyayama, Asanas, Cleansing processes, Mudras, Pranayamas, etc. are prescribed on the basis of their health promotive and educative value.

3. For lower classes, emphasis has been laid on the Kriyas which are useful for the physical and emotional development of the personality like Asaras, Pranayamas, Mudras etc. whereas for higher classes, the Kriyas which are helpful in the mental and social development are given more importance.

4. Uniform stress has been given on personal hygiene and ethical practices.

5. Traditional textual literature has been regarded as the basis for the selection of Kriyas.

6 Theory corresponds to the practices prescribed for different levels.

II. Yoga for Professional Medical Education

Two types of Yoga syllabi have been tentatively prepared, the first to be introduced during the first professional MBBS course and the second—a Certificate Course—in Yoga, for medical graduates at the Internship stage. The syllabus during the first professional MBBS course consists of 8-10 lectures including the study of the effect of Yogic Kriyas in psychosomatic aspects and their utility as preventive and promotive health measures

The second syllabus at the Internship stage consists of 25-30 lactures and 5-10 demonstrations. It includes history, philosophy and psychology of the main systems of Yoga, e.g. Hatha Yoga, Raja Yoga, Jnana Yoga, Karma Yoga and Bhakti Yoga.

श्री चिरंजीव झा : श्रीमन अतीत में हमारे देश में योग के माध्यम से चिकित्सा की पद्धति प्रचलित थी, जिसे करीब करीब हम भूल चुके हैं मगर शिक्षा के क्रम में जल्द से जल्द हम इस योग के पाठ्यक्रम को प्रारम्भ करें तो हमारे देश के लिए यह बहुत हितकर होगा।

तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि शिक्षा क्रम

पाठ्यक्रम अभी तक प्रारंभ किया गया है या नहीं किया गया है और अगर नहीं किया गया है तो क्यों नहीं किया गया है और कब तक यह प्रारम्भ किया जाएगा ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : जहां तक योगिक संस्थाओं का सवाल है वहां तो योग का पाठ्यक्रम बहुत वर्षों से चल रहा है लेकिन सार्वजनिक शिक्षा पद्धति के लिए योग का पाठ्यक्रम पहली बार बनाया गया है और अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी आज्ञा होगी तो उसकी प्रतियां मैं लाइब्रेरी मे रख दूंगा। हमने प्रत्येक राज्य को लिखा है कि वे अपनी शिक्षा प्रणाली मे योग का लाभ उठाए। जैसा कि म माननीय सदस्य ने कहा, योग हमारे देश की एक बहुत ऊंची और बड़ी समृद्ध निधि है और इसका लाभ हमे अपनी शिक्षा प्रणाली में उठाना चाहिए। अभी लोग इसे अपना रहे है और हमे आशा है कि अगले दो वर्ष के अन्दर हमारी जो शिक्षा पद्धति बनी है उसका बहुत विस्तार होगा।

SHRIMATI T LAKSHMIKANTHMMA Yoga is not merely an education, it is a technique So have you taken advice from such Yogis who know this technique, who have done sufficient work on this, who have understood the secrets of Yoga before finalising the syllabus so that we can take help from it because it will be more useful than the mere syllabus of education?

DR KARAN SINGH The syllabus has been prepared by the Board which included a number of eminent Yogis—this will interest you in the House—and also a number of scientists. I want, in fact, to bring about a fusion of the ancient insight of Yoga and the modern insight of science. For this reason, we had, as you know, a symposium on "Yoga science and Man" where a lot of work was done on this. We will take full advantage of Yogis and modern scientists

SHRI VASANT SATHE There are tremendous possibilities which the modern science is not capable of delving in the releam where man has to reach a higher height particularly with the space age coming in You know that Kundalini science and other Yogic science have the capacity to enable man to evolve further what Aurobindo called the superman I would like to know whether any effort is being made at a higher level of science and Yoga to have this harmony? As you know, even Geeta described समत्व योग उच्यते Therefore, to have that integration, what effort is being made because just these small pamphlets will not do, although it is true that Yoga has to be started right from the childhood It is not at the old age that Yoga training should be given Therefore it is good that you are starting it right from the primary school stage But are you evolving some proper syllabus or technology for development of that?

DR KARAN SINGH This is a question of great interest generally and to me personally I would be glad to inform the Members and the House that we are perhaps the only nation in the world today that is working on the problems of consciousness research. In other words science has been an enquiry into the truth as also Yoga. Science is an enquiry into the outer world Yoga is an enquiry into the inner world Ultimately, if both are true there must be a meeting point. As far as the hypothesis of the Kundalini is concerned I do not have the time If the Members would be interested one day I would be fascinated to try to do it (*Interruptions*) With your permission I have structured a research project on the Kundalini which is going to be looked at by the scientists and Yogis It is a project of Rs 25 lakhs. Unfortunately. I must admit that I have not been able to get money But I am going to

Geneva for the World Health Assembly. I have spoken to the Director-General of the WHO also. This project I intended to place in Bangalore. We have a National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences in Bangalore with a lot of background, and I am hopeful that if this project gets off the ground, it will do a pioneering work in this field.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, योगिक शिक्षा चलाने की बात चल रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो शिक्षा प्रणाली आप शुरू कर रहे है यह केवल मर्दों के लिए है या औरतों के लिए भी इसको चालू करना चाहते है ? क्या हमारे देश में औरतों का शरीर इन योगिक क्रियाओं के लिए उपयुक्त है ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : कुण्डलिनी तो वास्तव में शक्ति का स्वरुप है और जहां तक मैं देखता हूं कुण्डलिनि का स्त्री स्वरुप नहीं मिलता है। हमारे देश में जहां योगी हैं वहां योगिनी भी बहुत भारी हैं। मैं समझता हू कि इसके लिए स्त्रियों का शरीर बिल्कुल उपयुक्त है और पुरुषो से अधिक उपयुक्त हैं।

Copper Ore Deposits located in Bihar

*593. SHRI S R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether promising deposits of copper ore have been located in Palamau District of Bihar; and

(b) if so, action taken to ascertain their worthiness for commercial exploitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: At present there is acute shortage of copper and the project which has been established at a cost of Rs. 1.37 crores requires 960 tons of copper ore whereas the availability is only 200 tons per day. In view of this, may I know what steps have been taken to increase the production of copper ore in this country so that this project which is a very costly project, can run to its full capacity?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: It is a fact that we are still not self-sufficient in copper and every effort is being made to find deposists of copper ore in different parts of the country. Certain major projects have already been taken up where certain deposits have been located, particularly Dr. Singhbum in Bihar, Khetri in Rajasthan, the Agnigundla in Andhra Pradesh, Ambamata in Gujerat, Kalyadi and Chitra-Durga in Karnataka. Therefore, the Geological Survey of India is making every effort and, with whatever projects we have in hand, we are trying our best to see that the maximum production takes place.

SHRI S R. DAMANI My second question is whether it is a fact that the survey report for the Malanjkand ore deposit was submitted to the Ministry three years ago, but it is still pending. May I know whether it has been examined and, if so, what is the result of the examination?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: The detailed project report for Malanjkhand has also been received and, in this current budget, money is being made available All necessary steps are being taken and the necessary money has also been provided because this is one of the best copper deposists that have been located in the country.

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि खेत्री से 25 मील की दूरी पर सीकर जिले में ताम्बे के जो बहुत बड़े भंडार मिले हैं और

जिनकी छूटि जमाकारी आपको दे दी गयी है, उनकी यत तक निकाल कर आप खेती में लाने की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बिहार का सवाल है, आप खेती में चले गए।

श्री नवल किशोर सिंह : आपकी अनुमति से क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि मुसाबनी हिन्दुस्तान कापर कारपोरेशन के विस्तार की कोई योजना है और वहां और ज्यादा ताम्बा निकालने की कोई योजना निकट भविष्य में चालू होने वाली है ?

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव मुसाबनी तथा और कई इलाकों में काम हाथ में लिया जा चुका है, उनके विस्तार के लिए, उनकी पूरी एक्सप्लोरेशन के लिए कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

Crash Plan for Telephone Lines

594 SHRI D D DESAI Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering a crash plan to have more telephone lines to plug the gap between demand and supply in this regard, and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) (a) and (b) Efforts are continuously being made to provide more connections.

While 86,000 new connections were provided in 1974-75, we have been successful in providing 1.37 lakhs connections in 1975-76. In the remaining three years of the Fifth Plan, it is proposed to provide about 6 lakh connections.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: The Ministry has recently collected over Rs. 100 crores for increasing the connections in the country, but the waiting list is of the order of 7 lakh telephones. Would the Government therefore consider enhancing or activating the programme for increasing telephone connections, on the one hand, and improving the efficiency of the telephone system, on the other, by doing away with such features of the cross-bar systems as are defective and replacing them with electronics—integrated circuits to the extent possible?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): We had, through the advance deposit scheme, collected some 69 and odd crores of rupees and, so far as the waiting list is concerned, the realistic waiting list as on 1st April, is only 2 8 lakhs We are trying, as you must have seen, to provide 6 lakh connections and so, we will be in a position to meet the demands Of course the demand is bound to grow to a very large extent in the coming three years But, even at the present moment, the House will be happy to know that we have reached a position where, because of the increased activities and the very large number of new connections we gave, except for four viz Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Ahmedabad, we have been able to wipe out the OYT list Even in Madras, today the OYT list is gone

So far as the change-over from the cross-bar system to the closed circuit is concerned, the Hon Member might be knowing that moving over to electronics is a decision we have taken and it takes time to do so. We are planning to instal our first indigenous electronic Exchange and we are trying to instal in Delhi a 1000 line Exchange We have already tried its practical use in the laboratory in the year 1976-77.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: The Hon. Minister has given a very encouraging

picture and I congratulate him for it. But he must recognise that he has now to take action regarding dependability and cross-talk on the telephone. Therefore, I would request the Hon. Minister to give the time by which he thinks the two things would be completed, namely, wiping out the outstanding list of applications for telephone connections and, secondly, installing the new electronic equipment being manufactured at Palghat, Naini and some other centres where I think he has already set up plants for the manufacture of this equipment.

DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA: I may inform the House that the Palghat factory has already started production and we have produced already a 50-line equipment which is in use. This is the beginning of the electronic PABX. The proto-type for another is being completed and will be in operation in Delhi. Moving over to an electronic Exchange completely has not yet been possible for any country up to this date and most of the countries today are dependent on the Strowger, Cross-bar, EMD etc. with the introduction of some electronices; we are also trying to do it.

Talking about wiping out the list, I don't think it will be possible because we have found that the larger the number of connections we are able to give, the larger the demand grows, and the more reliable our telephones become, the more is the demand. It is not something we should grudge, however we are expecting that the whole Plan has to be increased by 171 crores.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: The Minister has informed that more than Rs. 60 crores have been deposited by the people who are in the waiting list for telephone connections. Approximately Rs. 1,000 have been deposited by each person. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he will be good enough to inform these persons, who have deposited about Rs. 1000 each, by what time they would have the telephone connection?

DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA: That is not possible. But I would like to inform the Member that we have decided to pay them interest at bank rate, and we are paying them interest. We are trying to meet the demand as quickly as possible, but the problem remains that installation of a new Exchange, acquisition of site, building and then installation of the latest, modern Exchange take quite a lot of time in spite of the fact that we have cut it; installing a 10,000-line exchange used to take three years, but even now it will take about two years.

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : मंत्री महोदय, ने बड़ी रोजी पिक्चर पेंट की है और कहा है कि कुछ ही दिनों में ओ वाई टी की जो लिस्ट है वह समाप्त हो जाएगी। क्या उनको पता है कि टेलीफ़ोन डिपार्टमेंट के लोगो ने ऐसी टैकनीक भी तेयार कर ली है कि एस टी डी के कौल मीटर जहां से कौल की जाती है वहां न जा करके दूसरे के कौल्म में ट्रान्सफ़र हो जाता है और जिस को उन्होंने फेवर करना होता है उनका कम हो जाता है? क्या आप ऐसा कुछ करेंगे ताकि ऐसा न हो सके?

डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा : हमारा इस ओर पूरा ध्यान है। हमारे पास अगर कोई शिकायत आती है तो हम उस पर्टिकुलर टेलीफ़ोन को अंडर आबजर्वेशन रखते है और पता लगा लेते है कि उस टेलीफ़ोन से कितनी काल्स एस टी डी की हुई है और कहां कहां हुई है। उसके बाद यह मालूम कर लेते है कि उन दोनों का आपस में सम्बन्ध क्या है और उसके

मालूम आसानी से किया जा सकता है कि वे काल्ज़ हुई होंगी। सदस्यों का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है उनको हम सप्ताह के बाद बता देते हैं कि इस सप्ताह में आपके यहां से इतनी एस टी डी काल्ज़ फ़लां फ़लां लोगों को हुई हैं। सबसे बड़ा आकर्षण यह है कि एस टी डी काल्ज़ का कोई टाइम लिमिट रहता नहीं है, बराबर हमारी मशीन चालू रहती है। अगर हम पार्लियामेंटरी तरीके से हैलो कैसी तबियत है आदि बातें करते रहें तो—बिल एक दम लम्बा चला जाता है।

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Towns and townships in the tribal areas are inaccessible, difficult and far-flung—particularly tribal areas like Chota Nagpur and Santal Parganas—and for that matter the other tribal areas also in the whole country. There are some telephone connections between Ranchi-Lohardaga-Daltonganj, but they are, more often than not, either inoperative or dead. I would like to know from the hon Minister whether he has got special programmes to connect the tribal areas, whether he has any programme to review the working of the existing ones and also increase the number of telephone connections in the tribal areas.

DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA: I have already informed the House that we have got a scheme to provide long-distance PCOs in the backward areas and there, special concessions are given. All the Block Headquarters are being connected with PCOs—and also other places in the backward areas. Even if they run at a loss, we try to increase the number; this year, the number of long distance PCOs, we expect, will reach a record figure of 10,600.

Improvement in Industrial Climate in Delhi

*595. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any improvement in the industrial climate in the Union Territory of Delhi, since the proclamation of emergency and during the last few months; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). According to the Delhi Administration, the industrial relations climate in the Union Territory of Delhi has considerably improved after the declaration of emergency on June 26, 1975. Due to the cooperation of Employers and Trade Unions the number of mandays lost due to strikes and lock-outs during the post emergency period (1st July, 1975 to 31st March, 1976) was only 6,576 and 640 respectively as compared to 55,457 and 525 respectively during the preceding 9 months prior to the declaration of emergency i e during the period 1st October, 1974 to 30th June 1975.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, although the mandays lost due to strikes have been reduced specially during the emergency period, the cases of lock-out have increased from 525 to 640. May I know from the hon. Minister, what are the specific causes for increase of these lock-outs and what steps Government have taken to deal with these cases specially on the basis of the recent enactments passed by the Parliament?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: As I said, the mandays lost due to strikes came down by 88 per cent during this period. With regard to the lock-outs, the legislation that has been passed by Parliament does not cover lock-outs; it covers lay-offs, retrenchments and closures. To deal

with these lock-outs and other matters, a State level Committee under the chairmanship of the Executive Councillor was constituted on 21st August, 1975 with the Director of Industries and Labour Commissioner and others as its members. This Committee has taken very active interest: they had nine meetings till 31st March, 1976 and dealt with 15 cases of retrenchment and also other matters of lock-outs. They have also got a flying squad to deal with the problems of. lock-outs, retrenchments or closures. Till 31st March, 1976. 181 complaints were received by the squad, out of which 176 complaints were disposd of, thus benefitting more than 3196 workers

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: May I know what is the number of employees affected due to these lock-outs and what tentative arrangements, if any, have been made by Government to find out alternative job opportunities for these employees? Further, will he be good enough to tell the House the names of individual units in which these lock-outs have been effected?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I do not have the information immediately; I would collect and make it available

SHRI B. V. NAIK: The Labour Ministry needs to be congratulated for the excellent performance in the post-emergency period. Now that there has been a peaceful industrial climate with higher industrial production and good performance, what steps are being contemplated or have been thought of or implemented at the present juncture during the duration of the emergency so that the gains made during the emergency are continued even after the emergency period and the *status quo ante* of 26th June of chaos, disorder and strikes does not come back again with a vengeance after the emergency is lifted?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Except with regard to the problems that might arise as a result of the structural character of a particular undertaking itself, and which might relate to finance, production etc. for which the Labour Ministry can not find immediately a solution, for all other matters legislation has already been made. With regard to matters of lay-offs retrenchments and closures, the national apex body and the industrial apex body are also dealing with them. This can form a kind of permanent feature of bipartite negotiations to deal with such matters even after emergency. When there is no emergency, still these bodies will be there to deal with these problems.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि कारखानों के मालिक सहयोग कर रहे हैं, इसलिए दिल्ली में औद्योगिक शान्ति है। साथ ही उन्होंने यह भी बताया कि छंटनी भी हो रही है और ले आफ भी हुए है, दोनों बातें चल रही हैं। इसलिए मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि जो कारखानेदार मजदूरों की छटनी कर रहे हैं या कारखानो को बन्द कर रहे हैं, या ले आफ कर रहे हैं उनके खिलाफ की कार्यवाही दिल्ली मे की गई है या नही की गई है ? अगर की गई है तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The law passed by the Parliament has come into force on 5th March and it would take care of it.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा हैं कि यहां छंटनी हुई है।

MR. SPEAKER: The law will take its course.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ किया है या नहीं, यह इन्फार्मेशन चाहिए । अगर नहीं किया है, तो बताएं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले कह चुके हैं कि नहीं हैं ।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: May I know actually in view of the statement by the Labour Minister the total lay-off figures during this emergency and the total closures within this period and the number of workers affected and the concrete steps taken in the matter

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The Committee which has been formed by the Delhi Administration ..

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA· I did not ask for the committee I am asking for the figures

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY· I can give the figures, but I do not have them with me now

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA. This is a question regarding improvement in the industrial climate He does not know how many persons have been laid off

MR SPEAKER· He will collect it and lay it on the Table

MR. SPEAKER Shri R S Pandey—absent Shri Prabodh Chandra—

Shri Prabodh Chandra—also not here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee—also absent.

Shri Mallanna—also not here.

Shri Ramavatar Shastri.

ईराक के साथ द्विपक्षीय समझौता

*600. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्रीमती रोजा देशपांडे :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या आर्थिक, वैज्ञानिक, सांस्कृतिक और तकनीकी क्षेत्रों में पारस्परिक सहयोग के लिए ईराक के साथ कोई समझौता किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Indo-Iraqi Joint Commission for Economic and Technical Co-operation constituted in March 1974 held its second session in New Delhi from March 29 to April 3, 1976 Concreate posibilities of cooperation between India and Iraq in a number of projects in the fields of petroleum and petro-chemicals, industry, agriculture and irrigation, trade, transport, technical cooperation and culture were discussed in this meeting

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री इससे तो इस बात का पता नहीं चला कि इसकी डिटेल्स क्या हैं, और उनके साथ किन बातों पर चर्चा की गई। इस चर्चा का कुछ परिणाम तो जरूर निकला होगा, असल में हम जानना चाहते हैं कि वह परिणाम क्या है ? क्या केवल चर्चा कर के ही रह गए हैं या उसके कुछ रिजल्ट्स भी हमने हासिल किए हैं ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : उसके परिणाम भी निकले हैं और वह अच्छे परिणाम हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय, कुछ डेफिनिट बात बताऐं, यह तो शून्य सी बात हो गई । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो समझौता हुआ है, उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

आपने बताया कि इन-इन क्षेत्रों में समझौते की बातें चलीं, कुछ बातें तय हुई होंगी, कुछ नहीं हुई होंगी । जो दो-चार बातें तय हुईं, उनके बारे में आपने बताया कि अच्छे परिणाम निकले हैं, क्या कुछ ऐसी भी बातें हैं जिनका कोई परिणाम नहीं निकला हो, तो वह कौन से क्षेत्र हैं ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: These discussions were held and minutes drafted and agreed to by both the sides. But these minutes are confidential and I am sorry I cannot answer this question.

Mineral Potential of Nagaland

*601. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nagaland has great mineral potential;

(b) whether lime-stone of both cement and chemical grade and a big deposit of magnetite ore is found there; and

(c) if so, steps Government have taken to set up a cement factory in Nagaland and for the development of other minerals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). Nagaland has substantial deposits of cement and chemical grades of limestone and also some coal. Some deposits of magnetite have also been located.

(c) Steps are being initiated by the Government of Nagaland for preparation of feasibility report on utilisation of Nimi limestone deposits in Tuensang District. Apart from that the North Eastern Council has constituted a Committee of experts to explore the possibilities of mineral development in the North Eastern Region including Nagaland.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I have asked in part (c) of the question whether the Government have taken steps to set up a cement factory in Nagaland and for the development of other minerals. I would like to know from the hon. Minister in view of the fact that several minerals are available there, whether the Government would help in setting up of industries based on those minerals including a cement factory.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): Some steps have been initiated by the Nagaland Government in collaboration with the Cement Corporation of India for the preparation of the feasibility report and other exploration activities are still going on. Some good deposits of coal have been located and in the Fifth Five Year Plan steps are being taken to explore the deposits of coal also. As soon as explorations are over, necessary steps will be taken in consultation with the Nagaland Government to set up factories and to develop the mines.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: There were articles appearing in various papers about the possibility of getting rare metals like copper in that region. I would like to know whether the Geological Survey of India would undertake a comprehensive survey of Nagaland, Arunachal

Pradesh and other adjoining areas so that they may be able to find out the resources available.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: As the hon. members might be knowing, before independence, these areas were not properly surveyed. No proper mapping was made. But after independence several important steps have been taken. Particularly in Nagaland, Directorate of Geological Survey of India has been established and in accessible areas efforts are being made to explore all possibilities to find out resources. As I said, in this area coal and limestone has been found on a large scale. Besides coal deposits, traces of nickel and chromite have also been found. Therefore, proper and extensive mapping is being made in that area Exploration activities are also going on. The State Government and the Geological Survey of India are collaborating with each other and all necessary steps to find out resources are being taken

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: It has been established by now that not only in Nagaland but in the entire North Eastern Region there are sufficient mineral deposits which have not been explored properly One of the reasons is that infrastructure required for industrial set up in this region for these minerals is lacking Infrastructure like power, communications and so on and so forth are lacking. Unfortunately the Finance Ministry and the Planning Commission have not taken much of initiative in this region. May I know whether the Ministry of Steel and Mines will make some comprehensive plan in consultation with our new Planning Minister who is definitely much in the know of the backwardness of this region and see that the infrastructures for creating climate of development in this region are taken up?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: It is well known fact that these regions are backward regions. Therefore, keeping in view the problems of these areas and also to explore all the possibility to develop this area, the Home Ministry, really speaking, under an Act of Parliament, has set up an Eastern Council and that Council has also set up a small group of experts in which people from Geological Survey of India, Coal Mines Authority and State Governments are there. They have taken certain decisions Certain recommendations have been made and I am sure that the Planning Minister and the other Ministries concerned are interested in the development of this area. Necessary steps will be taken.

Alleged malpractices in Shipping

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*605 SHRI K LAKKAPPA:
SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY.

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Institute of Foreign Trade has suggested the establishment of statutory authority to prevent malpractices in shipping; and

(b) if so. the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) So far as the Government are aware, the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has not suggested the establishment of statutory authority to prevent malpractices in shipping.

(b) Does not arise

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, what about the other suggestion made by the foreign press institute regarding the plugging of loopholes in shipping?

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: The Hon. Member is porabably referring to the study conducted by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade in relation to the practices of shipping conferences for obtaining loyalty of shippers. One of the suggestions is that Government may consider suitable legislation to govern these relations.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, is it not a fact that they made certain suggestions to plug loopholes and to put down the malpractices in the shipping trade? What are those actual suggestions? What are those malpractices? What are the specific proposals under the consideration of Government to streamline the system, in order to improve the system, and also to eradicate the malpractices in the system?

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: As far as this particular study is concerned it was confined only to the relations between conferences and shippers and as far as the general question of malpractices is concerned, I may say this is a much wider question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I asked: What special measures you are taking? This is a vital question and a wider question. I would like to know what are the malpractices being indulged in. Will you kindly tell us about these things?

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: The question is whether the Institute has suggested establishment of a statutory authority for shipping practices. The answer is no. No such suggestion has been made.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि शिपिंग मे मैलप्रैक्टिम्सिज हैं- सामान को कम दिखाया जाता है, उसकी चोरी होती है, उसका मिस हैंडलिंग होता है। मंत्री महोदय इन बातों को ज्यादा जानते हांमें। अगर इस सदन मे कोई माननीय सदस्य कोई प्रश्न पूछता है, तो मंत्री महोदय को उसका साफ जवाब देना चाहिए। पंडित जी के जमाने में अगर कोई मंत्री ठीक जवाब नहीं देता था, तो वह उसको पूरी सूचना देने के लिए कहते थे, क्योंकि वह चाहते थे कि सदन को कान्फिडेंस में लेना चाहिए। इस लिए मंत्री महोदय सदन को बताएं कि शिपिंग में कौन कौन से मैलप्रैक्टिस्मिज होते हैं।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He has take note of the feelings expresed by hon. Members that there are certain malpractices.

SHRI K. A. LAKKAPPA: He has admitted that there are certain malpractices.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पंडित जी के जमाने में आप भी इस सदन में थे। पंडित जी हाउस को बताते थे कि किसी भी विषय में वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है। क्या मेम्बर यहा चुप-चाप बैठने के लिए आए हैं ?

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: So far as handlings of cargo etc. are concerned, there may be certain malpractices in delivery, surveys of damage etc. There may be malpractices in trading, such as underinvoicing and overinvoicing. Now, there are also some shipping practices. The question is whether there is, any statutory authority as suggested by him to deal with that, to that the answer is 'no.'

MR. SPEAKER: Let us go round the question list. Shri Shivkumar Shastri. Shri Shankerrao Sawant. Not here. Shri Parashar.

Misuse of Employees' Provident Fund by Employers

*592. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases have been registered against employers for misuse of Employees' Provident Fund during the last three years;

(b) if so, their number for each one of the States and Union Territories during this period, year-wise; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to stop the misuse of the provident fund and to ensure its early payment to the employees on their retirement or to their dependents in cases of death of the employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha

Statement

The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under

(a) and (b). The number of prosecutions/ recovery proceedings initiated against the defaulting employers is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No LT-10731/76].

(c) Following steps are taken to reduce the provident fund dues and to penalise the defaulting establishments:

(i) Prosecution is launched under Section 14 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952.

(ii) Revenue recovery proceedings are initiated under Section 8 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Funds Act, 1952.

(iii) In suitable cases complaints are filed with the Police/ Courts under Section 406/ 409 of the Indian Penal Code, where employees' share though deducted is not deposited with the Fund.

(iv) The default is brought to the notice of the Employers' and Workers' Organisations including the Trade Unions.

(v) Penal damages are levied under Section 14-B of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952.

(vi) In some cases the establishments are affored a chance to pay the dues in suitable instalments subject to production of adequate guarantee, security, etc.

(vii) In the case of Textile Mills which have gone into liquidation, reconstruction Schemes drawn up are examined on merits.

(viii) The Courts are approached under Section 110 Criminal Procedure Code for binding the defaulting employers for good behaviour.

(ix) Appeals against such orders of the Court in which lenient punishments are awarded are filed in respective High Courts.

(x) The Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 has been suitably amended with effect from the 1st November, 1973 providing for more stringent penalties against defaulters.

Further employees' share deducted but not paid by the defaulting establishments to the Employees' Provident Fund is paid out of Special Reserve Fund to the workers/ heirs at the time

of settlement of their claims. In death cases, every family is assured of at least Rs. 750/- irrespective of the balance at the credit of the deceased member.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: West Bengal State tops the list where as many as 2.624 cases were filed. How is it that only 630 cases were decided? May I know the reasons for this slackness?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Sir. with regard to West Bengal, besides matters which are pending before the various Tribunals, adjournments are also being taken by the concerned parties, that is, the employer's representatives as well as the employees' representatives. A number of matters is pending before the High Court also, under the Industrial Disputes Act. That is why they are not in a position to dispose of the matters as expeditiously as possible. I have held a meeting of the Industrial Tribunal judges in last March and I discussed with them in what manner these cases can be disposed of. They have also expressed their difficulties created by the stay orders granted by the High Court under Art. 226. The attention of the Law Ministry has also been drawn to this.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

समाज के कुछ वर्गों की जनसंख्या में वृद्धि

*590. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस आशय की जानकारी प्राप्त की है कि गत 10 वर्षों में समाज के किस वर्ग की जनसंख्या में असाधारण रूप से वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए जनसंख्या की वृद्धि को नियंत्रित करने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या उपाय करने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) दशाब्दी जनसंख्या जनगणना से विभिन्न धार्मिक सम्प्रदायों तथा अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के बारे में जनसंख्या की वृद्धि की सूचना मिलती है ।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय जनसंख्या नीति के विवरण में, जिसकी एक प्रति सभा पटल पर पहले ही रख दी गई है, बढ़ती हुई आबादी को रोकने के लिए विभिन्न उपायों का उल्लेख किया गया है । ये उपाय सभी वर्गों की जनसंख्या पर लागू होते हैं ।

Mechanical disembarkation of goods in ports

*591. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) in which major ports have the machinery for mechanical disembarkation of goods been installed; and

(b) whether Government have proposals for installation of such machinery in each major port?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of Sabha.

Statement

Name of Port	Facilities available for mechanical unloading of goods	Facilities proposed for mechanical unloading of goods
1. Calcutta/Haldia .	Foodgrains and P.O.L.	Fertilizer, Salt and General Cargo (containerised).
2. Bombay . . .	Foodgrains and P.O.L.	Fertilizer and Coal (Nahava Sheva under consideration .
3. Madras . .	Foodgrains and P.O.L.	Fertilizer.
4. Cochin . . .	P.O.L.	Fertilizer and General Cargo (containerised).
5. Visakhapatnam .	P.O.L. and Fertilizer raw material.	—
6. Kandla . . .	Foodgrains	Fertilizer.
7. Mormugao . .	—	—
8. Paradip . . .	—	—
9. New Mangalore .	P.O.L.	—
10. New Tuticorin .	—	P.O.L. and Coal.

Agreement with Turkey on Science and Technology

*596. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement on science and technology has been concluded with Turkey; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. An Agreement on Cooperation in the field of Science and Technology has been concluded with Turkey on 2nd April, 1976.

(b) The Agreement reflects the desire of both countries to promote cooperation in the field of Science and Technology on the basis of equality and mutual advantage. It provides for exchange of scientists, research workers, specialists and scholars; exchange of scientific and technical information and documentation; organisation of bilateral scientific and technical seminars; joint identification, formulation and implementation of research programmes. Detailed programmes of cooperation are to be signed periodically under the Agreement

Offer of Homoeopathic Medical Association Re: Family Planning

*597. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Homoeopathic Medical Association of India has offered to cooperate with the Government in giving push to family planning; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Though no

such formal offer has been received, Government will welcome the involvement of the practitioners of Homoeopathy in stepping up the Family Planning Programme.

Visit by President of Botswana

*598. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sir Seretse Khama, President of Botswana (Africa) visited India recently; and

(b) if so, highlights of the agreement reached and the talks Government had with him?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Joint Communique in corporating the views of the two governments on various important international and bilateral matters was issued. A copy of the Communique is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-10731-A/76].

Opening of New Industrial Tribunals

*599. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to open new industrial tribunals at places of industrial concentration; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). Industrial disputes are raised both in the Central and State spheres and Industrial Tribunals are set up by the "Appropriate Government" so far as Central sphere is concerned seven Central Government Industrial Tribunal-*cum*-Labour Courts were set up earlier; three at Dhanbad, two at Bombay and one each at Jalalpur and Calcutta. A new Central Government Industrial Tribunal-*cum*-Labour Court is being set up at New Delhi.

Permission to Engineering Exporters to Import Steel

*602. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether Government are considering a proposal to allow engineering exporters to import steel from abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): The import policy inforce, even at present, provides for import of steel for Engineering Goods Exporters

Unemployment

*603 SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN. Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the figures of unemployment in States have comparatively gone up since last year; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) Precise estimates of unemployment in the country are not available However, the number of job-seekers (all of whom are not necessary unemployed) on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in different States/Union Territories had gone up from 84.98 lakhs as on 31st January, 1975 to 93.97 lakhs as on 31st January, 1976.

(b) Bulk of employment opportunities to the unemployed would be provided during the Fifth Five Year Plan through the implementation of Plan programmes in different sectors, such as agriculture, irrigation, power generation, command area deve-

lopment of major irrigation systems, small and medium industries, social services, trade, commerce and other tertiary and allied activities. Under the 20-Point Economic Programmes one of the measures taken to increase employment opportunities for educated young people is the vigorous implementation of the Apprentices Scheme, including the graduate engineers and diploma holders.

Reorganisation of Primary Health Centres and propagation of Family Planning among rural people

2853. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to reorganise the existing Primary Health Centres with a view to make the Family Planning Programme effective;

(b) whether it is also proposed to provide more resources to them; and

(c) whether any new methods are proposed to be adopted to educate throughly and effectively the illiterate rural people about the importance of family planning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K M ISHAQUE) (a) Yes. Under the minimum needs programme, it is proposed to convert one out of every 4 P. H. Cs into a 30 bedded hospital. It is further proposed to equip 1000 Primary Health Centres during the 5th Five Year Plan period for providing facilities for tubectomy and M. T. P operations.

(b) During the year 1976-77, a provision of Rs. 40 lakhs has been made for providing Central assistance to State/Union Territories for renovation of labour rooms and purchase of equipment for P. H. Cs.

(c) A multi-media motivational campaign is being launched to carry the family planning message to the people in all parts of the country.

Accidents in Khetri Copper Complex

2854. SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether production in sulphuric acid plant of Khetri Copper Complex was stopped for a week or so due to fatal accidents on 13th March, 1976;

(b) if so, the loss of production and action taken against the officers responsible for the same; and

(c) the number of accidents in Khetri Copper Complex during March, 1976 in mines and plants and reasons for these accidents and responsibilities fixed therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD). (a) No, Sir

(b) There was no loss of production on account of the accident and hence the question of taking action against any officer does not arise

(c) During the month of March, 1976 there was one fatal accident in the Sulphuric Acid Plant of Khetri Copper Project The accident occurred on 13th of March when one junior Technician (Electrical) by mistake opened/touched live panel of 11 KV incoming feeder As a result he and an apprentice, Electrical Trade, standing beside him, received severe flash burns The junior Technician (Electrical) died in the hospital on 17th March, 1976. The apprentice Electrical Trade, however, recovered from the accident.

An enquiry on the fatal accident has been instituted. Apart from the

fatal accident mentioned above and minor first-aid-cases, there were 5 accidents in the month of March, 1976 at Khetri & Kolihan Mines.

Out of the 5 accidents in the mines, 4 were due to the negligence of the persons involved in the accidents and one due to the neglignce of a co-worker. Brief details of these 5 accidents are given below:

A. *Khetri Mine*:

1. While tightening the jack, one equipment piece slipped and fractured the ring finger of a Miner.

2 While shifting longhole machine rig, one loose bar fell down from bottom sub-level and hit a Miner causing fracture to nasal bone and teeth

3. While going up in the Alimak Raise Climber, a Blaster's left hand got cought in between pinion teeth and guide rail causing fracture to his left hand index and middle fingers.

B. *Kolihan Mine*:

1. While working on the long hole machine, the rod catcher fell down and the rods dropped causing injury to the left hand fore finger of a Miner

2. While hammering 'J' hook around a pipe the hammer struck on a Miner's right hand index finger and crushed the same.

Import of mild steel

2855. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 770 on 18th March, 1976 regarding Export and Import of Steel during 1973—75 and state:

(a) the quantity and the value of the imported mild steel *viz* sheets, plates, strips and coils and certain varieties of tool alloys and special steel and stainless steel;

(b) the countries from which these steel products were imported;

(c) the break-up of the figures of such imports made by the public sector concerns and the private sector concerns; and

(d) whether such products are not available in India; and the steps taken or proposed to make India self-sufficient in production of such mild steel and steel alloys?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The quantity and value of the imported steel during 1973-75 were as below:—

(Qty. in tonnes and value in Rs. lakhs)

	1973-74		1974-75	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
Midl Steel	8,48,381	1,75,35	9,56,873	2,97,39
High Carbon Steel . .	93,655	20,35	1,59,492	49,06
Alloy Steel (including stainless steels) . . .	79,515	41,73	81,611	62,88

(b) Imports are mainly from Australia, Belgium, Czechoslovakia France, Germany—FRG & GRD, Hungry, Italy, Japan Korea, Poland, U. K., U.S.A USSR

(c) Precise break up of imports by Public Sector and Private Sector are not available.

(d) Import is resorted to only to the extent the domestic production is not enough to meet the demand. By and large the domestic production in most categories of steels has considerably increased and the imports are gradually being reduced. The imports during 1975-76 are expected to be about 300.000 tonnes as against about 1.2 million tonnes during 1974-75. From techno economic considerations it would not be possible to eliminate imports completely.

Taking over Polio Vaccine production unit at Coonoor

2856. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has finally been taken to take-over the polio vaccine production unit at Coonoor;

(b) when the production is likely to be started after meeting the technical objections concerning the production of sub-standard vaccine.

(c) whether at present this vaccine is being imported;

(d) if so, from where and the foreign exchange involved; and

(e) whether the quantities already in the market have since been withdrawn?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). The Polio Vaccine Production Unit Coonoor was already functioning under the Indian Council of Medical Research. This Unit required radical improvements in its working to be able to produce good, acceptable and safe vaccine. In the opinion of technical officers, no amount of inputs in terms of finances, equipment etc. could have improved its working. In view of this, it was decided to close down the Unit with effect from the 31st March, 1976

(c) and (d). The Oral Poliomyelitis vaccine is at present being imported from U.S.S.R. The value of imports for the last two years is as under:

Years	Value in Rupees
1974-75	1025462
1975-76	976100

(e) The Unit did not release any sub-standard vaccine for use, and as such the question of its withdrawal does not arise.

Minimum Wage of Cashew Workers

2857. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the minimum wage of the cashew workers is varying from State to State; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to bring uniformity in minimum wage for the cashew workers in all the States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The question of disparity in the wages of cashew workers in the States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh was discussed at the fourteenth meeting of the Southern Zonal Council held at Trivandrum on the 31st December, 1974. The Chairman suggested that the problem as it stood relating to cashew industry

affected the two States of Kerala and Tamil Nadu only, it would be best if the Labour Ministers of these States met and discussed the same. This was agreed to by the Council. It is understood that the Labour Ministers of Kerala and Tamil Nadu met in November, 1975 and that a further meeting is proposed to be held to discuss the matter.

Mode of communications in hilly areas of the country

2858. SHRI K. PARADHANI: Will the Minister of CMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to theft of wires and falling of trees the telephone and telegraph lines in hilly areas go out of order;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to adopt some mode of communications other than open wire system; and

(c) the other modes of communications available in the country which could be better for hilly areas?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA): (a) Telephone and telegraph lines occasionally go out of order when wires are stolen or when the lines are damaged due to a variety of causes including falling of trees both in the hilly and other areas.

(b) and (c). There are already a number of modes of telecommunications other then open-wire lines in use in the country, like microwave system, UHF and VHF systems. Suitability of any particular mode for a particular area depends on aspects like terrain, volume of traffic etc. Replacement of open-wire lines by other modes is being gradually undertaken where justified and subject to availability of services.

Steamer service to Andaman and Nicobar Islands

2859. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to irregularity of the steamer service to Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the food supplies do not reach these Islands in time; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to improve the steamer service in order to remove the hardships of the people of these Islands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में कुछ चीनी मिलों और कपड़ा मिलों द्वारा भविष्य निधि का अन्यथा उपयोग

2860. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश की कुछ चीनी मिलों तथा कपड़ा मिलों के बारे में भविष्य निधि के अन्यथा उपयोग की शिकायतें मिली हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे प्रतिष्ठानों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) से (ग). क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि आयुक्त, मध्य प्रदेश से अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश के होशंगाबाद और पूर्व निमाड़ जिलों में किराये की इमारतों में उप-डाकघर खोला जाना

2861. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के होशंगाबाद और पूर्व निमाड़ जिलों में वर्ष 1975 76 में दिसम्बर, 1975 तक किराए की इमारतों में कितने उप-डाकघर खोले गए हैं और प्रत्येक उप-डाकघर के लिए कितना किराया दिया गया है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार इन उप-डाकघरों के लिए इमारतें बनाना चाहती है ?

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा) : (क) होशंगाबाद जिले में इस अवधि में कोई उप-डाकघर नहीं खोला गया था। पूर्व निमाड जिले में खार में 22-10-75 को 100/- रुपए मासिक किराए पर एक उप-डाकघर खोला गया था।

(ख) इन डाकघरों के लिए इमारतों का निर्माण करना निधि और जमीन के प्लाट के उपलब्ध होने पर निर्भर करता है।

Money sanctioned for National Highways Nos. 36 and 37

2862. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of money sanctioned for construction of National Highways Nos. 36 and 37 during the last three years; and

(b) the progress of construction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Rs. 95.55 lakhs.

(b) At the beginning of 1973-74, 57 works were in progress and 10 works sanctioned but not started. During the last three years, 45 more works were sanctioned and in this period 28 works have been completed. At present 43 works are in progress and 41 sanctioned works but yet to be started.

मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी कपड़ा मिलों द्वारा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा की राशि जमा न करना

2863. श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में सरकार द्वारा संचालित ऐसी कपड़ा मिलों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने वर्ष 1973 से 1975 तक की कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा के अधीन देय राशि जमा नहीं की है ; और

(ख) राशि जमा कराने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम ने निम्नलिखित सूचना दी है :—

(क) 7।

(ख) जो राशियां रुग्ण कपडा मिल उपक्रम (राष्ट्रीयकरण) अधिनियम, 1974 के प्रवर्तन से पूर्व शेष थीं (अर्थात् 1-4-1974 से पूर्व) वे कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम की धारा 45 ख के अन्तर्गत राजस्व वसूली कार्रवाई के अन्तर्गत शामिल की गई थी। तथापि ये दावे अब उक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत नियुक्त किए जाने वाले आयुक्तों के समक्ष दायर किए जाने अपेक्षित हैं। जहां तक 1-4-1974 की अवधि से सम्बंधित शेष राशियों का सम्बन्ध है, अर्थात् वह तारीख जिससे रुग्ण कपडा मिल उपक्रम (राष्ट्रीय-

करण) अधिनियम, 1974 लागू हुआ, शेष राशियों कें भुगतान के लिए मामले को राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम के साथ उठाया गया है।

Formation of Labour Advisory Committee in Tamil Nadu

2864. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Labour Advisory Committee has been formed by Government of Tamil Nadu after the declaration of President's Rule;

(b) whether trade unions with large following like C.I.T.U., Workers Progressive Federation etc. are not included in the same; and

(c) the principle or basis on which the above committee was formed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha after it is received from the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Construction of Bye-pass road on National Highway No. 7 near Anantpur

2865. SHRI P. ANTONY REDDY: Will the Miniser of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of bye-pass road on National Highway—7 near Anantpur, Andhra Pradesh has been taken up; and

(b) when will the work be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) By June, 1978 subject to the availability of funds.

दिल्ली में रक्त बैंक

2866. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में कितने रक्त बैंक हैं ;

(ख) इन बैंकों में गुरु वार कितना कितना रक्त एकत्रित किया गया है ; और

(ग) रोगियों को रक्त देने के बारे में क्या नियम हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए०के०एम० इसहाक) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। **देखिए** संख्या एल टी 10732/76]

Roads built under Tribal Development Programme in Bihar

2867. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the length of arterial roads built under Tribal Development Programme in Bihar during the last three years;

(b) the amount spent thereon; and

(c) the names of the roads built?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Proposal to set up Sea Bed Authority

2868. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:
SHRI P. GANGA REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up Sea Bed Authority; and

(b) if so, the functions of the proposed Authority?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) (a) The Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea currently meeting at New York has proposed setting up an International Sea-bed Authority.

(b) While there is still no agreement on the functions of the proposed Authority, it is envisaged that the proposed Authority will deal with the exploitation of the resources of the sea-bed and ocean floor and subsoil thereof beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, generally known as the international sea-bed area, and related activities. The developing countries have advocated that the proposed Authority should enjoy comprehensive powers including the competence to exploit the resources of the international sea-bed area directly. However, the developed countries in general have taken the view that such Authority should have only regulartory functions. Negotiations are continuing between the different groups of States to reach an agreement.

कमजोर वर्ग के लिए शिशिक्षु योजना

2869. श्री मूल चंद डागा : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने समाज के कमजोर वर्गों को रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए एक नई अप्रेंटेसशिप योजना आरम्भ की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना किस तिथि से आरम्भ की गई इसके अन्तर्गत कितनी धनराशि खर्च हुई, और यह योजना किन-किन राज्यों में आरंभ की गई और उस योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक राज्य मे कमजोर वर्गों के कितने-कितने लोगों को रोजगार मिला ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). 20 सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत शिक्षित युवकों के लिए रोजगार अवसरों में वृद्धि करने के अनेक उपायों में से एक उपाय के रूप में शिक्षु अधिनियम 1961 को प्रभावशाली ढंग से लागू करने के लिए जुलाई, 1975 में एक विशेष अभियान शुरु किया गया और शिक्षुओं की भर्ती में अनुसूचित जातियों अनुसूचित जनजातियों अल्पसंख्यकों और विकलांग व्यक्तियों के प्रति उचित व्यवहार सुनिश्चित कराने के लिए विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किए गए संयुक्त प्रयासों के परिणाम स्वरूप शिक्षुओं की नियुक्ति में लगभग 59,000 की पर्याप्त वृद्धि हुई है, इस प्रकार अब शिक्षुओं की संख्या 1;28,000 हो गई है, जिसमें से 26,600 शिक्षु उपर्युक्त श्रेणियों से सम्बन्धित है। राज्यवार ब्योरा सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में दिया गया है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या एल टी 10739/76] इन शिक्षुओं की नियुक्ति शिक्षु अधिनियम के अधीन चलाए गए समग्र शिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम का एक अभिन्न अंग है। इस प्रकार इस मद पर अलग रूप से कोई व्यय नही किया जाता।

Closure of Industrial Units in West Bengal

2870. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how many industrial units in West Bengal have given notices to Government to close down; and

(b) what steps are being taken to safeguard the interest of the workers and to get them back their jobs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). According to the provisional information made available by the Government of West Bengal the number of industrial units which had closed down during the period January 1, 1975 to March 31, 1976, was 108, and the number of units where closure was continuing as on March 31, 1976, was 57. The State Industrial Relations Machinery continued to make efforts to secure re-opening of the units wherever possible and have been taking steps as envisaged under the Industrial Disputes Act.

आई०टी०आई० प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को रोजगार

2871. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में कितने आई० टी० आई० हैं और गत दो वर्षों में कितने प्रशिक्षणार्थी उनमें प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर उत्तीर्ण हुए, और

(ख) इन सफल प्रशिक्षणार्थियों में से कितनों को विभिन्न सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों में रोजगार मिला है और शेष बेरोजगार प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को नौकरी देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रबन्ध किये जा रहे हैं ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) :

(क) 31-12-1975 को औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों की संख्या 356

इन संस्थानों से निम्नलिखित वर्षों में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्तकर उत्तीर्ण हुए प्रशिक्षणार्थियों की संख्या

1974	75,143
1975 :	72,571

(ख) उपलब्ध सूचना औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में प्रशिक्षित उन दस्तकारों की संख्या के सम्बन्ध में है जिन्हें रोजगार कार्यालयों के माध्यम से सरकारी और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों में नौकरी में लगाया गया। यह संख्या वर्ष 1974 के दौरान (पहली फरवरी, 1974 से 31-1-1975 तक) 13,425 थी और वर्ष 1975 में (पहली फरवरी 1975 से 31-1-1976 तक) 12,930 थी। केवल सरकारी क्षेत्र में रोजगार में लगाए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या के संबंध में अलग रूप से सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में योजना कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन द्वारा बेरोजगारों के लिए जिनमें औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में प्रशिक्षित दस्तकार शामिल हैं, रोजगार अवसर प्रदान करने के अलावा स्वरोजगार और उद्यम विकास को बढ़ावा देने से भी उनमें अनेक व्यक्तियों को अपने प्रयासों द्वारा अपना निर्वाह करने में पर्याप्त सहायता मिली है।

उपर्युक्त के अतिरिक्त 20-सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम की घोषणा के बाद शिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम को तेज करने के लिए विशेष संगठित प्रयास किया गया है, ताकि शिक्षित युवकों के लिए, जिनमें

औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में प्रशिक्षित दस्तकार शामिल हैं, रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण अवसर कराए जा सकें। चूंकि शिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण का उद्देश्य कुशल कामगार को मोल्ड करने के लिए औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों के प्रशिक्षण को पूरा करना है, इसलिए नए अभियान से औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में प्रशिक्षित अधिकांश दस्तकारों के लिए शिक्षुओं के रुप में नियुक्ति हेतु अधिक अधिक अवसर प्राप्त हुए हैं, जिससे वे अनुवर्ती रोजगार/स्व-रोजगार के लिए अधिक उपयुक्त बन जाते हैं और इस प्रकार उन के रोजगार के लिए अवसर बढ़ जाते हैं। 20 सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम की घोषणा के बाद शिक्षु अधिनियम, 1961 के अधीन शिक्षुओं की नियुक्ति में 0.59 लाख की वृद्धि (अर्थात् 0 69 लाख से 1 28 लाख की वृद्धि) हुई है।

Implementation of 2nd Wage Board Recommendation by Newspapers

2872. SHRI TUNA ORAON. Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the newspapers who have accredited correspondents in P.I.B. are yet to implement the 2nd Wage Board recommendation particularly for their accredited correspondents and while applying for accredition the Editor certified that the correspondent was doing only journalistic work; and

(b) whether any inquiry has been made into the implementation of the Wage Board recommendation by these papers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Wage Board are enforceable statutorily. Their implementation is secured by the State Governments and they have been advised to ensure that the recommendations are implemented in every case.

Provision of Houses to Workers of Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.

2873. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state.

(a) whether any representation has been received to provide sites and construct houses for the Scheduled Caste workers of the Bharat Gold Mines Ltd, and

(b) if so, the action being taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD)· (a) A representation has been received for allotment of 100 acres of land at Kolar Gold Field for construction of houses for Scheduled Caste workers of Bharat Gold Mines Limited.

(b) Bharat Gold Mines Limited are surveying land to determine availability for the purpose from amongst such areas, devoid of mineralised lodes, which shall not be required for mining operations in future.

Connecting Haldia Port with coal belt of Raniganj, Asansol and Dhanbad

2874. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER· Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether it is intended to take up with the Ministry of Railways the development of a communication net work, connecting Haldia with the coal belt of Raniganj Asansol and Dhanbad, as the major job of the port would be to export coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): The Haldia Dock is already well connected by rail with the Bengal and Bihar coalfields. The export of

coal *via* Haldia is intended mainly from Raniganj Coalfields. Adequate rail communication exists for export of coal from Raniganj to Haldia. The Railways are also undertaking augmentation of the line capacity of this route. Survey for the construction of a new railway line from Bankura to Raniganj will be taken up by the Railways shortly.

Cases Pending in Labour Courts

2875. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether larger number of cases are pending in the labour Courts and their number, state-wise prior to the imposition of emergency;

(b) whether there has been a significant fall in the number of cases pending in Labour Courts during the emergency; and

(c) if so, the latest figures thereof and steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The information is not available and is being collected.

Mineral Production

2876 SHRI P GANGADEB Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any increase in the total value of mineral production in January, 1976 as compared to the preceding month;

(b) if so, by how much; and

(c) whether this includes the value of atomic minerals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total value of mineral production in India in January, 1976, was Rs. 1063 million as against Rs. 1055 million in December, 1975.

(c) No, Sir.

Programme of Planned Parenthood

2877. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the steps adopted by the family planning organisation to segregate high population density areas in the country from the low density areas like mountains and tribal areas and to have a selective approach to the programme of planned parenthood;

(b) whether any attempts have been made to concentrate on demographic zones like sea-coasts to bring down birth rate there, instead of diluting efforts all over the country; and

(c) what steps are taken to delink puritanism from family planning programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). The Family Planning programme is being implemented in a manner as to produce the best results taking into account varying regional characteristics. In fixing targets for Family Planning performance in different areas, factors like the size of population, urbanization, infrastructure and certain socio-economic levels are taken into consideration In the areas having concentration of tribal communities, which need a different approach in view of their peculiar conditions, greater emphasis is laid on health care.

(c) policy and methodology adopted for implementation of family planning programme is based upon modern scientific principles and techniques keeping in view the social and economic conditions of the people.

Visit by a Trade Delegation from Uganda

2878. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a ministerial level trade delegation from Uganda had recently visited India and discussed measures for widening Indo-Ugandan co-operation in trade and economic fields; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Branches of Zionist movement in Bombay

2879 SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether branches of Zionist movement work in India especially in Bombay; and

(b) the steps Government proposes to take in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS). (a) and (b). Necessary informations are being collected

Trade through Suez Canal

2880 SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have not taken full advantage of the opening of Suez Canal for our foreign trade;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H M. TRIVEDI): (a) Our National Shipping lines have been taking full advantage of the opening of the Suez Canal in operating in India's overseas trade.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

राजस्थान में बंधित श्रमिकों की मुक्ति

2881. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन बन्धित श्रमिकों (मगरी पद्धति) की कुल संख्या कितनी है जिनको गत तीन महीनों में बन्धित श्रम उन्मूलन कानूनों के अधीन राजस्थान के विभिन्न भागों में मुक्ति दिलाई गई ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और वह सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Setting up of Vigilance Committees Under Abolition of Bonded Labour System

2882. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up Vigilance Committees at the District and Sub-Divisional levels in each State under the rules framed for the abolition of bonded labour system;

(b) if so, the number of cases in which restoration or possession of properties was secured for emancipated labourers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, it is for the State Governments to set up Vigilance Committees. The States

have been asked to take appropriate statutory steps immediately.

(b) According to information available so far, in Bihar, 19 65 acres of land have been restored to emencipated labourers and debt of Rs. 36,115 redeemed, upto January, 1976.

स्टील अथारिटी आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड का अपना विमान

2883. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्टील अथारिटी आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड के पास अपना विमान है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके उपयोग पर कितनी वार्षिक धनराशि खर्च होती है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद): (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Completion of Tuticorin Port

2884. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work at Tuticorin Port is going on slowly;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to complete it on scheduled time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI). (a) to (c). There was some slowing down in the civil works relating to Tuticorin Port as a result mainly of financial difficulties faced by the Contractor till recently. Out of the major civil works, South Breakwater has been functionally completed. Works on North Breakwater and Wharf Wall are in progress and are expected to be completed by early 1977

Copper Control Order

2885. SHRI P. GANGA RADDY. Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bombay Metal Exchange Limited has urged Government to lift the Copper Control Order; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Presumably the reference is to the Copper (Prohibition of use in the manufacture of electrical cables and wires) Order, 1970 At present there is no proposal to rescind the same

Contract Labour in Steel Industries

2886 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the matter for abolition of contract labour in I.I.S.C.O., Burnpur, had been raised at the Joint Consultative Committee for the steel industry,

(b) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereon; and

(c) whether it is proposed to abolish contract labour in all the steel industries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c). The employment and abolition of contract labour in an establishment is regulated by the Contract labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970. The question of employment of contract labour in the steel industry has been

discussed by the Joint Negotiating Committee/National Joint Consultative Committee for the steel industry from time to time. It has been agreed in principle that the industry shall not employ labour through contractors or engage contractor's labour on jobs of permanent and parennial nature.

As regards the Burnpur steel works of IISCO, out of a total about 1600 contract labourers engaged on jobs of permanent and perennial nature, 540 were departmentalised in 1974-75. Another 969 are in the process of departmentalisation.

बम्बई में स्टालों तथा खोमचे वाले कर्मचारियों को भविष्य निधि योजना के अन्तर्गत लाया जाना

2887. **श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय** : क्या **श्रम** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बम्बई डिवीजन (मध्य रेलवे) में स्थानीय तथा मुख्य लाइनों के सभी प्लेटफार्मों पर चाय, पुस्तक, फल तथा खोमचे के स्टालों पर कार्य कर रहे कितने कर्मचारियों को भविष्य निधि का लाभ मिलता है ;

(ख) कितनी फर्में, ठेकेदार तथा स्टाल भविष्य निधि तथा अन्य श्रमिक कानूनों का पालन नहीं कर रहे हैं ; और

(ग) क्या कुछ स्टाल, फर्में तथा ठेकेदार कर्मचारियों की कम संख्या दिखाते हैं और श्रमिक कल्याण कानून के अन्तर्गत उपलब्ध कराये गए लाभों से कर्मचारियों को वंचित रखने के उद्देश्य से दैनिक मजूरी पर कर्मचारी रखते हैं और यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार इस पर समाधान किस प्रकार करने का है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

बिहार में कोयला खानों की ओर बकाया भविष्य निधि

2888. **श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय** : क्या **श्रम** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1972–73 और 1973–74 के लिए वर्षवार बिहार में सभी कोयला खानों की ओर भविष्य निधि की कितनी राशि बकाया है तथा उन खानों के नाम क्या हैं तथा बकाया राशि को वसूल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या बिहार में अनेकों कोयला खान बन्द कर दी गई हैं जिस से अनेकों मजदूर बेरोजगार हो गए हैं और कुछ खानों में मजदूरों की छंटनी भी कर दी गई है ; और

(ग) क्या छंटनी किए गए कर्मचारियों को भविष्य निधि की राशि का भुगतान नहीं किया गया है और यदि हां, तो इस राशि का भुगतान कब तक कर दिया जायेगा ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और वह यथा समय सदन की मेज़ पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Import of Rock Phosphate for Khetri Copper Complex

2889. SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quality of rock phosphate imported by Khetri Copper Complex for use in Fertilizer Plant and its cost up-to-date;

(b) whether this rock phosphate was rejected for use by F.E.D.O.;

(c) if so, the reason and responsibilities fixed and action taken for this loss; and

(d) when will the Fertilizer Plant of Khetri Copper Complex start production of "SHAKATI KHAD"?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Normal commercial quality 75/77 per cent grade MOROCCO Rock Phosphate in powder form was imported by Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation for use in Fertilizer Plant at Khetri Complex at a total cost of Rs. 222.43 lakhs.

(b) and (c). A part of rock phosphate got contaminated with chlorine at Kandla port. The rock phosphate with higher chlorine content is not suitable for the manufacture of phosphoric acid and as such has been rejected for this purpose by F.E.D.O. However this is quite suitable for the manufacture of Triple Super Phosphate from phosphoric acid. As rock phosphate is required both for the manufacture of phosphoric acid as well as Triple Super Phosphate, the question of any loss does not arise.

(d) The erection of the plant has already been completed. The preliminary runs with the phosphoric acid plant have also been carried out. Regular commissioning trials are due to be taken up, and on the successful completion of the same, the plant will go into operation for the production of "Shakati Khad.".

C.B.I. investigation against Officers of Khetri Copper Complex

2890. SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the number of officers of Khetri Copper Complex facing CBI investigation and the number out of them promoted during the investigation stage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): According to the information furnished by the Hindustan Copper Limited, there are 10 officers of its Khetri Complex against whom Central Bureau of Investigation enquiry reports had been received by the Company. The number of officers promoted during the pendency of CBI investigations is two; the matter is being looked into further.

Khetri Copper Complex Refinery Plant working below capacity

2891. SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether refinery plant of Khetri Copper Complex is working at 20 per cent capacity except in November, 1975 when it worked at 35 per cent capacity,

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor;

(c) whether due to running of this Refinery Plant at so less a capacity, cathod, product of smelter plant is stocked, blocking copper worth crores of rupees; and

(d) if so, the stock of Blister copper up-to-date and cost and interest paid against this stock to Banks so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The Electrolytic Refinery at Khetri Copper Complex worked on an average 26 per cent of its rated capacity during the year 1975-76.

(b) The utilisation of the Electrolytic Refinery capacity is dependent upon the availability of the copper andoes from the Smelter which I in turn, is related to the ore production from the Mines. The Khetri and Kolihan mines have yet to develop to their optimum capacity.

The Electrolytic Refinery was commissioned in December, 1974, and

1975-76 was the first full year of operation. The capacity utilisation has been steadily rising as would be seen from the figures given below:—

Quarter	Capacity utilisation	Remarks
1	2	3
January—March 1975 . . .	15%	
April—June 1975 . . .	21%	
July—September 1975 . . .	13%	The Plant was shut down during July, 1975.
October—December 1975 . .	32%	
January—March, 1976 . . .	39%	The capacity utilisation during March, 1976, was 46%.

(c) Copper cathodes are the product of Electrolytic Refinery and not of the Smelter. The stock of cathodes has accumulated because Wire Bar Casting Plant has been undergoing commissioning difficulties and as such has not yet been taken over by Hindustan Copper Ltd. from the turn-key contractors for regular commercial operation.

(d) There was no stock of blister copper at Khetri as on 15-4-76.

Issuance of Inter-State permits to D.T.C.

2892. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of inter-State permits issued to D.T.C. for running its buses to Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh from 22nd October, 1975 and prior to it;

(b) the average earning per day on inter-State routes from 22nd October, 1975 and prior to it;

(c) the average income per Bus per K.m. on inter-State routes after and prior to 22nd October, 1975; and

(d) the expenditure per Km/per bus on inter-State routes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) The information is as under:—

	No. of permits granted to DTC prior to 22nd October, 1975	No. of permits granted from 22nd October, 1975 onwards	Total No. of permits held by the Corporation on 23-4-76
1. Rajasthan	13	2	15
2. Punjab	..	8	8
3. Haryana	38	..	38
4. Uttar Pradesh	14	39	53

(b) and (c) The relevant details, month-wise, for the period from April, 75 to March, 76 are given below:—

Period	Average income (per day in Rs.)	Average income per Km. (in paise)
April, 75	47,532	194
May, 75	44,476	205
June, 75	44,520	209
July, 75	43,085	198
August, 75	40,598	181
September, 75	41,370	180
October, 75		
(1-10-75 to 21-10-75)	47,111	212
(22-10-75 to 31-10-75)	40,764	175
November, 75	48,513	203
December, 75	45,156	191
January, 76	45,860	198
February, 76	55,565	223
March, 1976	78,080	221

(d) This information is not available, as separate accounts for inter-State operations are not maintained by the Corporation.

Criteria for creation of Postal Divisions

2893. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the criteria for the creation of separate postal divisions and the number of postal divisions at present and proposed to be formed in Bihar on the basis of the criteria?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) Postal divisions are created on the basis of the workload. The total number of postal divisions at present in Bihar is 28. There is no proposal under consideration at present for the creation of a new Postal Division in the State.

आयुर्वेदिक तथा होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सा पद्धतियों सम्बन्धी अनुसंधान पर व्यय

2894. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1974–75 और 1975–76 के दौरान आयुर्वेदिक तथा होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सा पद्धतियों के विकास तथा अनुसंधान पर कितना व्यय किया गया ;

(ख) क्या इन दोनों चिकित्सा पद्धतियों, विशेषकर आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति में अनुसन्धान की पर्याप्त गुंजाइश है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे मे केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० एम० इसहाक): (क) भारत सरकार द्वारा किये गये खर्च का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

	1974–75 (रुपये)	1975–76 (रुपये)
आयुर्वेद के विकास और अनुसंधान पर	117,54,983	140,53,913
होम्योपैथी के विकास और अनुसंधान पर	16,05,067	21,40,635

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियो, होम्योपैथी और योग के विभिन्न पहलुओं में सहायता देने, विकास कार्य करने तथा वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान मे ताल मेल बिठाने के लिए 1969 मे भारत सरकार ने भारतीय चिकित्सा और होम्योपैथी अनुसधान की एक स्वशासी केन्द्रीय परिषद की स्थापना कर दी है । इस परिषद ने बहु-विषयक अनुसंधान कार्य करने के लिये 15 पूर्ण विकसित अनुसधान संस्थान और 112 अनुसधान एकक खोल दिये हैं । इस परिषद् ने देश भर में औषधि अनुसंधान, साहित्यिक अनुसधान, क्लीनिकल अनुसधान, मोबाइल क्लीनिकल अनुसंधान और औषधि पादपों के सर्वेक्षण का काम आरम्भ कर दिया है । इस परिषद ने 413 संयुक्त दवाइयो और 200 एकल-औषधियो के औषधि कोष संबंधी मानक तैयार कर लिये हैं । इस परिषद ने लगभग 1500 लोक प्रचलित नुस्खों का सर्वेक्षण और संकलन किया है, प्रयोगात्मक उद्यानों में लगभग 1225 पादप लगाये हैं पहचानी गई वनस्पतियो की 5638 संग्रहालय शीटें तैयार की है, चिकित्सोपयोगी वानस्पतिक सम्पदा का पता लगाने के लिये देश के 130 वन खण्डो/क्षेत्रो का सर्वेक्षण भी किया है तथा इसने मिरगी, विखण्डित मनस्कता, मानसिक मन्दता, हाई ब्लड कोलेस्ट्राल, ल्यूकोडर्मा आदि के इलाज के लिए अनेक औषधियों की चिकित्सीय गुणों की स्थापना की है । इन के अलावा, इसने स्कूल और कालेज के छात्रों के लिए एक क्रमबद्ध पाठ्यक्रम तैयार किया है, आम आदमी के लिए आम तौर पर हो जाने वाली बीमारियो के इलाज के लिए आयुर्वेद की दवाइयो का एक किट तैयार किया है और एक पुस्तक भी प्रकाशित की है जिस मे सिद्ध और होम्योपैथी के सरल इलाज दिये गये हैं । इसी प्रकार की पुस्तकें आयुर्वेद और यूनानी म भी प्रकाशित की जा रही है । इसके अतिरिक्त, यह परिषद् दो त्रैमासिक पत्रिकाएं भी निकालती है जिनके नाम "जर्नल आवरिसर्च इन इण्डियन मेडिसिन, योग एण्ड हाम्योपैथी" और "बुलेटिन आव इण्डियन इन्स्टिट्यूट आव हिस्ट्री अव मेडिसिन" है । शास्त्रों मे वर्णित प्रजनन रोधी गुणों वाली औषधियों पर किये गये अध्ययन अब पूरे होने की अवस्था मे है। इस के अलावा, 1976 मे स्थापित किये आयुर्वेद और हाम्योपैथी के राष्ट्रीय सस्थानो द्वारा आयुर्वेद और होम्योपैथी मे भी अनुसधान किया जायेगा ।

डाक्टरों और जनसख्या के बीच अनुपात

2895. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रूस, ब्रिटेन तथा अमरीका की अपेक्षा भारत के नगरीय और ग्रामीण

क्षेत्रों में डाक्टर-जनसंख्या अनुपात बहुत कम है ;

(ख) भारत मे यह अनुपात क्या है और उपरोक्त देशों में यह अनुपात क्या है ; और

(ग) भारत मे प्रति वर्ष चिकित्सा स्नातकों की संख्या क्या रहती है और उन मे कितने विदेश चले जाते है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० एम० इसहाक) : (क) और (ख). देश के नगरीय और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों मे कितने डाक्टर हैं इस के अलग अलग आकड़े नही रखे गए हैं। रूस, ब्रिटेन और अमरीका की तुलना मे भारत मे कुल मिलाकर डाक्टर-जन सख्या अनुपात इस प्रकार है :—

देश	वर्ष	डाक्टर जनसख्या अनुपात
भारत	1974–75	1·4013 अननिम
रूस	1973	1 370
ब्रिटेन	1971	1 790
अमरीका	1971	1 630

(ग) भारत मे पिछले 4 वर्षों मे उत्तीर्ण हुए चिकित्सा स्नातको की सख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

	उत्तीर्ण हुए स्नातको की सख्या
1971	11144
1972	10843
1973	11252
1974	11500

इनमे से कितने विदेश चले जाते हैं इस बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नही है । फिर भी, भारत सरकार ने 1975 में द्विपक्षीय आधार पर और भारतीय तकनीकी आर्थिक सहयोग कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत विदेशो मे नियुक्ति के लिए, 1,733 डाक्टरों को चुना था। भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् ने 1975 के दौरान 2,316 डाक्टरो को 'प्रतिष्ठा" (गुड स्टैंडिंग) प्रमाण पत्र जारी किए ताकि वे विदेशो मे उच्चतर अध्ययन/रोजगार प्राप्त कर सकें।

विश्व स्वास्थ्य सगठन/कोलम्बो योजना और स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मत्रालय तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा चलाई गई विभिन्न छात्रवृत्ति/शिक्षा वृत्ति की योजनाओ के अन्तर्गत 1975 मे 104 डाक्टरो को उच्चतर प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के लिए भेजा गया ।

Guidelines to States Re. Abolition of Bonded Labour

2896. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines issued by the Ministry to the States to abolish the bonded labour system where ever still existing;

(b) the agencies created by the States to identify the bonded labourers and to rehabilitate them;

(c) State-wise, break-up of persons identified and freed with alternative employment provided so far; and

(d) the allocation made for rehabilitating the bonded labourers in the current financial year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The gist of the guidelines issued by the Labour Ministry to State Governments and the agencies created by the States is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10738/76].

(c) No comprehensive all India survey has been undertaken: the available information is however laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-10733/76].

(d) The State Governments have been requested to include programmes for the rehabilitation of freed bonded labour within the fold of the existing on-going plan-schemes/programmes of soil conservation, irrigation, education, social welfare tribal/Harijan Welfare, etc.

Amount Allotted for Tele-communication and Postal Services for Orissa

2897. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made for the State of Orissa in the year 1975-76 for telecommunication and postal service;

(b) the amount spent in the identified backward districts of Orissa out of the total allocation;

(c) the principle adopted for the development of the backward districts by the department in the previous years and for the current financial year; and

(d) whether the Ministry had issued any guidelines and instructions to the Orissa circle regarding the priority fixation in the allocations to these areas to eradicate the imbalance in the State?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) An allocation of Rs. 9 lakhs and Rs. 156 lakhs was made in 1975-76 for development of postal and telecom. services respectively in Orissa Circle.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). The Government have provided for relaxed standards for opening of post offices, telegraph offices and long distance public call offices in the backward areas in the country and the same are equally applicable to such areas in Orissa Circle. These standards are indicated in the attached statement and are kept under constant review.

Statement

Telecom

Long Distance Public Call Offices and Telegraph (Combined) Offices are normally opened at places if the schemes work out to be remunerative. In case of loss, telephone and telegraph facilities can be provided on rent and guarantee basis, if some interested party is willing to indemnify the department against the loss. But in order to extend such facilities to rural/under-developed areas, a policy has been evolved by the department, according to which these facilities can be provided even on loss at certain categories of stations based on their administrative importance, population and remoteness from the general telecommunications network. A limited number of pilgrim centres, tourist centres, agriculture and irrigation project sites and townships are also considered for provision of these facilities on loss In all these cases, the anticipated revenue should be at least 25 per cent of the annual recurring expenditure in ordinary areas and 15 per cent in backward areas.

Postal

The Department applies specially relaxed norms for backward areas to facilitate expansion of postal communications in these areas. For normal rural areas, the permissible limit of loss for opening of a P. O. is Rs. 500/- and, in some cases Rs. 750 p.a. For backward areas, this limit is relaxed to Rs. 1000/- and in some cases upto Rs. 2500/-. The population condition is not applicable in these cases. The minimum income expected, which is 25 per cent in respect of normal rural areas, is relaxed to 15 per cent or 10

per cent of the cost of the post office, depending upon whether the area is plain or hilly.

मध्य प्रदेश में टेलेक्स एक्सचेंज केन्द्र

2898. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि —

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के उन नगरों और कस्बों की संख्या और नाम क्या है, जिन में टेलेक्स एक्सचेंज केन्द्र हैं ;

(ख) क्या पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसे अन्य केन्द्र खोले जाने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो प्रस्ताव की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा) :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में नीचे लिखे स्थानों पर इस समय पांच टेलेक्स एक्सचेंज काम कर रहे हैं :—

1—भोपाल, 2—ग्वालियर, 3—इन्दौर, 4—जबलपुर, 5—रायपुर,

(ख) और (ग) : मध्य प्रदेश में पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना की बाकी अवधि में नीचे लिखे स्थानों पर नए टेलेक्स एक्सचेंज खोलने का प्रस्ताव है :—

1—देवास, 2—भिलाई, 3—उज्जैन, 4—बिलासपुर

ये सभी टेलेक्स एक्सचेंज बम्बई के जरिये, जो कि क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र है, राष्ट्रीय टेलेक्स जाल से जोड़ दिये जाएंगे। इन चारों एक्सचेंजों में से प्रत्येक एक्सचेंज में 20 लाइनों की क्षमता होगी और उस पर 2.7 लाख रुपये की लागत आएगी। इन के उपस्कर का भी उत्पादन अपने देश में किया गया है।

Formula for Calculation of Work Load and Income of Post Offices

2899. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the present formula for the calculation of (i) workload (ii) Income, for Post Offices, indicating the precise time and income prescribed for each postal/telecom transaction in the Sub Post Offices which are also combined offices as also those which have P.C.Os;

(b) the date when these formulae were first devised by the Department and the subsequent dates on which the revision were made in them, alongwith the nature of revisions at each stage;

(c) whether it is proposed to revise them again in view of the new transactions undertaken by the Post Offices; and

(d) the likely date by which the new formulae would come into operation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Tbble of the House

Primary Health Centres in Community Development Blocks

2900. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Primary Health Centres in the country State-wise;

(b) whether each one of the 5026 Community Development Blocks of the country has at least one Primary Health Centre;

(c) if so, whether every 10,000 people of such Community Development Blocks as have Primary Health Centres have been provided with a sub-centre; and

(d) if not, the likely date by which all the Community Development Blocks in the country would be covered by at least a Primary Health Centre and every ten thousand persons of the block by a sub-centre?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). At present there are 5247 Community Development Blocks in the country in which 5320 Primary Health Centres are functioning, with some of the blocks having more than one Primary Health Centre. There are 13 blocks where Primary Health Centres are yet to be established. A statement showing the position of Primary Health Centres and the number of Community Development Blocks in each State alongwith the number of blocks without Primary Health Centres is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT110734/76]

(c) Against the requirement of 43,886 Sub-centres so to have a Sub-Centre for every 10,000 rural population as per 1971 Census, 33,291 Sub-Centres are functioning as on 31-12-1975.

(d) The target of one Primary Health Centre for every Community Development Block and a Sub-Centre for every 10,000 rural population (as per 1971 Census) are likely to be achieved by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan under the Minimum Needs Health Programme.

मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ जिलों में टेलीफोन तथा डाक व तार सेवाओं के विस्तार पर हुआ खर्च

2902. श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के रायसेन, भोपाल और सीहोर जिलों में मार्च, 1973 से मार्च, 1976 तक टेलीफोन तथा डाक व नार सेवाओं के विस्तार पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई ; और

(ख) प्रत्येक वर्ष में विभाग के भवनों के निर्माण पर किन्नी-कितनी धनराशि खर्च हुई?

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा) : (क) और (ख): यह सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और इसे यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

पन्ना, हीरा परियोजना से हीरे निकाला जाना

2903. श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय खान विकास निगम द्वारा संचालित हीरा प्रोजेक्ट, पन्ना संख्या (1), मझगांव हीरा खान (2) रामखिरिया खान में वर्ष 1973-74, 1974-75 और मार्च, 1976 तक अलग-अलग वर्षों में कितने मूल्य के हीरे निकाले गए, और

(ख) पन्ना तथा बम्बई के बाजारों में कितने-कितने मूल्य के हीरे बेचे गए और कितने मूल्य के हीरे स्टाक में पड़े हुए हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). निम्न सारणी में दी गई है :—जानकारी

सारणी

			(लाख रुपये)
वर्ष	1973–74	1974–75	1975–76 (अस्थायी)
1. उत्पादन का आंका गया मूल्य			
मझगावा	82	68	60
रामखेडिया	16	9	11
कुल	98	77	71
2 वर्ष के अंत में स्टाक का आंका गया मूल्य			
मझगाव	48	45	58
रामखेडिया	9	8	13
जोड	57	53	71
3 बम्बई में हुई नीलामी से वसूल की गई बिक्री	102	80	31

वर्ष 1973–74, 1974–75 और 1975–76 में पन्ना में कोई नीलामी नही की गई थी।

Provident Fund Arrears

2904 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state·

(a) whether the clearance of arrears of the Provident Fund Organisations has been improved; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Provident Fund authorities have reported as under·—

(a) and (b) The position of arrears of Provident Fund vis-a-vis contributions received during the last 3 years is given below·—

1. Year ending 31st March	Total contributions received (in crores) from un-exempted establishments Progressive figures	Arrears of Provident Fund in Crores	Percentage of arrears to the Contributions
1973	941 53	19·61	2·08
1974	1,082·54	19·06	1·76
1975	1,256·43	19·34	1.54

(ii) The number of annual statements of accounts issued to the members is given below:—

Year ending 31st March	No. of annual statement of accounts issued
1973	33·52 lakhs
1974	39·16 lakhs
1975	62·81 lakhs

Facilities at Cochin Port

2905. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the tonnage of shipment of the Cochin Port for the last three years;

(b) whether the facilities are inadequate to meet the demand at Cochin port; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the facilities there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) The tonnage of import and export during the last three years at Cochin Port was as follows:—

Year	Import	Export	Total
1973-74 . .	28,75,456	8,45,383	37,20,839
1974-75	35,89,888	12,23,440	48,13,328
1975-76	33,15,896	9,39,249	42,55,145

(b) and (c) While the facilities are adequate to meet current traffic demands, proposals have been included in the 5th Five Year Plan for additional facilities to improve the service. These include a new berth for accommodating large size Crude Oil tankers, a full fledged container berth and acquisition of various cargo handling equipment

Creation of a new Telegraph Division at Alleppy

2906. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken for the creation of a new telegraph division at Alleppy; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) and (b). Orders creating a new Telegraph Engineering Division with headquarters at Alleppy in Kerala Circle have been issued on 3-4-1976. The Division comprises Alleppy Phones Sub-Division, Alleppy Telegraphs Sub-Division and Thiruvalla Telegraph Sub-Division.

Sanctioning of Bye-pass road on National Highway No. 7 in Kurnool District

2907. SHRI P. ANTONY REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bye-pass road on National Highway 7 near Dronachal-

lam in Kurnool District has been sanctioned; and

(b) when will the work be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Construction of the bye-pass has not been sanctioned.

(b) Does not arise.

Commissioning of New Telephone Lines in Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta

2908. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMUICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 812, dated the 18th March, 1976 regarding Commissioning of new Telephone lines in Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta and state:

(a) the number of outstanding applications of various categories for new telephone lines in Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras and the percentage of requirements likely to be met by the proposed installations of new lines in each city mentioned;

(b) the natue of the telephone machines to be installed; and

(c) whether such machinery will be imported or supplied indigenously?

THE MINISTER OF COMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) The number of applicants on the waiting list as on 1 4-1976 is given below:

	Delhi	Bombay	Madras	Calcutta
OYT	6,975	42,205	10	5,870
non-OYT . . .	40,867	27,629	3,906	33,104
Total . . .	47,842	69,834	3,916	38,974

The number of connections likely to be given during 1976-77 is as below:

20,000	16,000	1,800	13,000

(b) Both strowger and crossbar types of telephone switching equipments will be installed.

(c) 10,000 lines of imported equipment will be installed; the rest of the quantity is indigenous equipment manufactured by Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore.

Foreign consultants entrusted with projects reports for Location of new Shipyards

2909. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the names and addresses of the three foreign consultants which have been entrusted with preparing preliminary project reports for locating new shipyards in the country;

(b) the nature of contracts and their values;

(c) whether such expertise is not available in the country; and

(d) if not, steps Government propose to take to develop the requisite expertise so that, gradually dependence on foreign firms may be done away with?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) The names and addresses of the

three foreign consultants who prepared the Preliminary Project Reports in respect of four sites recommended by Techno-Economic Working Group are as follows:—

Name of Consultants	Address
1. Uljanik Shipyard	Uljanik Brodogradiliste i Tvornica Diesel Motora R Koncara, 1, Pula Yugoslavia.
2. Shipping Research Services	H.J. Brantings Vel 8 OSLO 5—Norway.
3. A & P Appledore International Limited	5/6, Yarmouth Place London W.I.

(b) The consultants were required to prepare preliminary project reports or the two shipyard models prepared by the Techno-Economic Working Group and proposed to be developed and to evaluate the location with reference to those yards and select the sites at the recommended locations. The total expenditure involved was about Rs. 16.00 lakhs including the consultants' fees, expenditure on visit of their experts to the sites and for consultations.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Even at the time of preparation of the preliminary project reports suitable technical officers from Indian ports and yards were associated with the consultants. In terms of the agreements the foreign consultants were also required to submit their proposals for associating Indian talent with the preparation of detailed project report and subsequent stages of design and consultancy. These steps were taken to develop the requisite expertise so that dependance on foreign consultancy could be gradually done away with.

Eradication of Small Pox and Chicken Pox

2910. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Small Pox has been completely eradicated;

(b) whether reports of Chicken Pox cases have been received from Eastern States of the Country, *i.e.* Bihar, Bengal and Orissa; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to eradicate the said disease?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes, India attained Smallpox free status from 5th July, 1975.

(b) Chicken Pox is not a notifiable disease in all the States, like Bihar and Orissa It is notifiable only in the urban areas of West Bengal. However as a result of active search for small-pox cases the number of chicken pox cases detected during December 1975 is as follows:

Bihar	1071
Orissa	1453
West Bengal . . .	1077

(c) So far as Small-pox is concerned, constant alert and vigilance is being maintained against any importation of infection. Except for the isolation of the patient there are no other steps which can be taken for the control and eradication of chickenpox.

गुट निरपेक्ष देशों के बीच सूचना और संचार का आदान-प्रदान करने के लिए भारत–युगोस्लाविया सहयोग

2911. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुट-निरपेक्ष देशों के बीच सूचना और संचार के आदान-प्रदान के क्षेत्र में भारत और युगोस्लाविया ने निकट सहयोग का निश्चय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में इन के कार्य की रूप रेखा क्या होगी ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बिपिनपाल दास) : (क) और (ख). 28 फरवरी से 3 मार्च 1976 तक यूगोस्लाविया की संघीय कार्यकारी परिषद् के सदस्य और संघीय सूचना समिति के प्रधान श्री मोहम्मद बरबेरोविक की नई दिल्ली की यात्रा के दौरान, यूगोस्लाविया और भारत के बीच सूचना के क्षेत्र में एक द्विपक्षीय करार पर अंत: हस्ताक्षर करने की संभावनाओं का पता लगाने के लिए प्रारंभिक तौर पर विचारों का आदान-प्रदान हुआ और इस संबंध में दोनों पक्षों की ओर से एक करार के मसौदे की जांच की जा रही है। दोनों देश सूचना के क्षेत्र में निर्गुट देशों के बीच सहयोग के विषय पर निर्गुट देशों के सम्मेलनों के निर्णयों पर अमल करने के बारे में सलाह-मशविरा भी कर रहे हैं। संघीय कार्यकारी परिषद् के उप-प्रधान और यूगोस्लाविया समाजवादी गणराज्य के संघीय वैदेशिक कार्य सचिव, श्री एच० मिनिक की भारत-यात्रा की समाप्ति इस बात का विवरण हाल में 16 अप्रैल, 1976 को जारी की गई भारत-यूगोस्लाव संयुक्त विज्ञप्ति में दिया गया था।

Investment Made in CRTC and DTC

2912. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan and investment made in the Central Road Transport Corporation Limited Calcutta, and Delhi Transport Corporation, up to date; and

(b) the nature of organising structure of both the units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The figures in respect of the Central Road Transport Corporation Ltd, in so far as in Central Government are concerned are as under:—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Year	Investment	Loan
1964-65	19·59	19·59
1965-66	25·00	18·00
1966-67	4·00	11·00
1967-68	..	6·00
1968-69	25·00	34·50
1969-70	16·00	20·00
1970-71	7·50	7·50
1971-72	12·50	12·50
1972-73	..	19·50
1973-74	..	11·30
1974-75	..	2·50
1975-76	..	26·50
Total	109·59	188·89

There is no equity participation by the Central Government in the Delhi Transport Corporation. They have, however, been sanctioning repayable loans to this Corporation for purchase of capital assets and to meet its ways and means deficits. The relevant figures are given below:—

Period	Capital loans (Rs. in lakhs)	Ways & Means Loan (Rs. in lakhs)	Total
3-11-75 to 31-3-72	197·00	78·00	275·00
1972-73	257·50	231·00	488·50
1973-74	585·21	291·00	876·21
1974-75	792·00	685·00	1477·00
1975-76	730·00	590·00	132c·00
Total	2561·71	1875·00	4436·71

(b) Two charts are laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10735/76].

बिहार में टेलीफोन प्रयोक्ताओं द्वारा सीधे डायल घुमा कर टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था

2913 **श्री चिरंजीब झा** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के किन किन प्रभागीय मुख्यालयों में टेलीफोन प्रयोक्ताओं द्वारा डायल घुमा कर टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था लागू नहीं की गई है ; और

(ख) यह व्यवस्था वहां पर कब तक लागू कर दी जाएगी ?

संचार मंत्री (डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा) : (क) निम्नलिखित डिवीजनल मुख्यालयों में उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है ;

1—दरभंगा, 2—सहरसा, 3—भागलपुर, 4—रांची और 5—हजारी बाग

(ख) उपर्युक्त डिवीजनल मुख्यालयों से पटना के लिए उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग सुविधा देने के प्रस्ताव तैयार कर लिए गए है. यह व्यवस्था उपर्युक्त मार्गों पर लम्बी दूरी के (माइक्रोवेव) लिंकों का निर्माण कार्य पूरा होने और उपस्कर तथा अन्य साधन होने पर दी जाएगी । इसका एक अस्थायी कार्यक्रम इस प्रकार है :—

1—दरभंगा	1977—78
2— रांची	1978—79
3—हजारीबाग	1978—79
4—सहरसा 5—भागलपुर	} छठी योजना

दुर्गापुर मिश्रित इस्पात संयंत्र का विस्तार

2914. **श्री चिरंजीब झा** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दुर्गापुर मिश्रित इस्पात संयंत्र के विस्तार का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक और इसके परिणामस्वरूप इसकी उत्पादन क्षमता में अनुमानतः कितनी वृद्धि होगी ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). स्टील अथारिटी आफ इंडिया लि० (सेल) ने मेटालर्जिकल एण्ड इंजीनियरिंग कन्सलटेंट्स (इंडिया) लि० (मेकोन) को दुर्गापुर के मिश्र-इस्पात कारखाने के विस्तार के लिए पूंजी-निवेश पूर्वशक्यता अध्ययन करने का काम सौंपा था। 'मेकान' ने मार्च, 1976 में अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी थी। 'सेल' द्वारा इस रिपोर्ट की संवीक्षा की जा रही है :

राउरकेला के उत्पादन में विविधता

2915. **श्री चिरंजीब झा** : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या राउरकेला ारा उत्पादन में विविधता लाई जा रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद): (क) और (ख). इस समय दो प्रायोजनाएं कार्यान्वियनाधीन विचाराधीन है जिन से उत्पादन में विविधता आयेगी :—

(1) एक स्पायरली वेल्डिड पाइप प्लांट जो तेल उद्योग के लिए प्रतिवर्ष 55000 टन पाइप तैयार करेगा । यह योजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है । इसकी अनुमानित पूंजीगत लागत 15.3 करोड़ रुपये है जिस में 7.01 करोड़ पये विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में होंगे।

(2) एक ठण्डी बेलन मिल की स्थापना इस मिल में कोल्ड रोल्ड ग्रेन ओरिएन्टेड और कोल्ड रोल्ड नान ग्रेन ओरिएन्टेड ग्रेड के विद्युत् इस्पात की चादरों का उत्पादन होगा जिनका इस समय देश में उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है। प्रतिवर्ष 240000 टन कोल्ड रोल्ड ग्रेन ओरिएंटेड तथा 32000 टन कोल्ड रोल्ड नान ग्रेन ओरिएन्टेड चादरों का उत्पादन करने के लिए एक बृहत् योजना बनाई जा रही है ।

गाजियाबाद स्थित होम्योपैथिक लेबोरेटरी के निर्माण एकक को आरम्भ न करने के कारण

2916. **श्री चिरंजीब झा** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना औषधालयों के लिये केवल सुप्रसिद्ध फर्मों से ही होम्योपैथिक औषधियां खरीदी जा सकती हैं जब कि सभी सुप्रसिद्ध फर्में सब आवश्यक औषधियों की आपूर्ति करने में पूर्ण समर्थ नहीं हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार गाजियाबाद स्थित होम्योपैथिक लेबोरेटरी में निर्माण एकक आरम्भ क्यों नहीं करती जिस से कम कीमत में अच्छी किस्म का उत्पाद मिल सके ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए०के०एम० इसहाक) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के औषधालयों के लिए होम्योपैथिक दवाइयां केवल स्वीकृत और सुप्रतिष्ठित फर्मों से ही खरीदी जा सकती हैं। यदि उन में से कोई फर्म आवश्यक दवाइयां सप्लाई नहीं करती है तो ये दवाइयां अन्य स्वीकृत फर्मों से ले ली जाती हैं।

(ख) गाजियाबाद में खोली गई होम्योपैथिक भेषज संहिता प्रयोगशाला का मुख्य कार्य मानक तैयार करना, औषधियों का सत्यापन और परीक्षण करना और अधिप्रमाणित नमूने और वनस्पति-संग्रहालय बनाए रखना है । इसका केवल एक ऐसा फार्मेसी एकक होगा जिस में थोड़ी सी मात्रा में वही होम्योपैथिक दवाइयां बनाई जा

सर्वोंगी जिनकी केवल परीक्षण और विश्लेषण अथवा अनुसंधान के लिए ही आवश्यकता होगी । अतः इस प्रयोगशाला के निर्माण एकक को चालू करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

भारत और बर्मा के बीच सीमांकन

2917. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री रघुनंदन लाल भाटिया :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत और बर्मा के बीच सीमा निर्धारण का काम हो गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने क्षेत्र का सीमांकन किया गया है और बाकी क्षेत्र का सीमांकन कब तक किया जायेगा ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बिपिनपाल दास) : (क) और (ख). 1967 के सीमा समझौते के बाद भारत-बर्मा सीमा के लगभग 90 प्रतिशत भाग का सीमांकन हो चुका है । भारत-बर्मा सीमा कमीशन इस संबंध में तत्परता से कार्य कर रहा है । लेकिन इस बात का ठीक ठीक अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता कि शेष सीमा अंकित करने में कितना समय लगेगा ।

Board of Directors of Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.

2918. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether there is representation of labour and State Government of Karnataka in the Board of Directors of Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): At present there is no representative of Labour on the Board of Directors of Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. As regards the representative of the Government of Karnataka on the Board of the Company, the final recommendations of the State Government in the matter, which have been received recently, are under active consideration, and the appointment is likely to be notified soon.

Diplomatic Relations with Taiwan

2919. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether our diplomatic relations with Taiwan have been broken; and

(b) if so, since when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). Government of India have never had diplomatic relations with Taiwan; hence, the question of breaking such relations does not arise.

Production of Alloy, Tool and Special Steel Items

2920. SHRI S R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is short of/or has not acquired know-how to produce alloy, tool and special steel items;

(b) if so, how much of these items have been imported during the last three years and value thereof; and

(c) the proposals of producing these items in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (c). The technical know-how for

manufacturing most of the alloy, tool and special steels is available within the country. Adequate capacity has also been planned to meet the country's requirements by 1978-79. Imports are, however, being made in some cases because—

(i) the present level of production is not adequate, or

(ii) where it is not economical to produce the small quantities needed for specific uses. There are also certain specialised grades such as cold-rolled grain-oriented silicon steel sheets, super alloys, etc., for which import of know-how may be necessary and is being considered.

(b) Import of alloy, tool and special steels including high carbon steels during the last three years has been as under:—

Year	Quantity ('000 tonnes)	Value (Rs. crores)
1972-73	255	62·58
1973-74	173	62·08
1974-75	241	111·94

In the first quarter of 1975-76, the quantity imported was about 33,000 tonnes valued at Rs. [illegible].59 crores.

Decrease in Demand for Steel

2921 SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been sizeable decrease in demand for steel items in the country in 1975-76;

(b) the actual position and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the policy contemplated to stimulate the demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). It is not correct to say that there has been a sizeable decrease in demand for steel items in the country in 1975-76. The domestic sales of various categories of steel by the main producers during 1975-76 was about 47 lakh tonnes as against about 50 lakh tonnes in the previous year. Hence, the fall in demand has been only marginal. This was mainly due to fall in constructional activities and reduced off-take by Government projects and private industries feeding the projects Due to easy availability of steel, the level of inventories with the consumers had also reduced thereby affecting demand to some extent

(c) In the Budget of 1976-77 the plan outlay has been stepped up to Rs 7,852 crores, showing an increase of 31.6 per cent over the last year's approved plan outlay. This is expected to have beneficial effects on the off-take of steel materials by various project authorities. In addition, to this, several other steps have been taken to streamline the system of steel distribution and to make steel easily available to consumers. These include removing restrictions on the end-use of various categories of steel, introduction of the system of order collection through the producers' Customer Contract Officers, supplies through stockyards, removal of the ban on construction of non-functional buildings, etc.

Provident Fund outstanding in Maharashtra

2922 SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state.

(a) whether the number of industrial units defaulting payment of provident fund contribution has increased significantly in Maharashtra State during 1975-76 as compared to the previous year;

(b) if so, the names of such major units and the amount in default; and

(c) the action taken|proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Inter-State Racket of Spurious Drugs

2923. SHRI PROBODH CHANDRA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether an inter-State racket in spurious drugs and veterinary medicines has been detected by the Karnataka Drug Control Department; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). Two inter-State rackets in spurious drugs were discovered in Karnataka in 1975. In one case a fictitious firm of Bombay transported spurious drugs to Bangalore and from there despatched them to another fictitious firm at Delhi. The Drugs Controller of Karnataka with the help of the local police and other enforcement agencies, raided a house in Bangalore city where large stocks of spurious drugs were stored. Investigations have been completed by the Police and the Drugs Control Department and complaints are being filed in the Court.

In the other case concerning veterinary medicines, a veterinary surgeon of Delhi and his son were found to be manufacturing spurious veterinary medicines of foreign make and have been arrested. The premises of a firm of Calcutta, with which these persons were associated, were also raided. The Drugs Controller of Karnataka also seized stocks of these spurious drugs costing approximately Rs. 600 from a well known distributor of Bangalore, who seems to have been duped by the manufacturers. Detailed investigations are in progress.

Minimum wages for workers working with Government Contractors

2924. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the minimum wages adopted by the different State Governments are meant for the agricultural labourers or for all classes of labourers, industrial workers and workers working with the Government contractors;

(b) whether the Minimum Wages Rules do not cover the industrial workers employed under Government contractors and if so, what steps have been taken to amend the concerning rules; and

(c) what are the latest minimum wages fixed for agricultural and industrial workers and workers working with Government contractors in the various State Governments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Minimum wages have been fixed for the employment in Agriculture and for other scheduled employments. The notified rates are applicable to workers in the employments specified in the relevant notifications, including those working under Government contractors.

(c) The statutory minimum wages are notified in the official gazettes of the State Governments and the Central Government whenever any wage fixation/revision is carried out by them. A statement showing the latest available information in regard to minimum wages in agriculture is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10736/76].

Development of Roads and Bridges in Karnataka

2925. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of assistance granted to the State of Karnataka for the development of roads and bridges in that state during 1975-76; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given or has been given by the Central Government in 1976-77?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Funds amounting to Rs. 494.82 lakhs were sanctioned for the development of roads and bridges in Karnataka during 1975-76.

(b) For 1976-77, the allocation of funds shall be decided after the Budget for that year has been voted by the Parliament.

आनन्द मार्गियों द्वारा विदेशों में भारत विरोधी प्रचार

2926. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आनन्द मार्ग की शाखाएं विदेशों में भी फ़ैली हुई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या विदेशों में रहने वाले आनन्द मार्गी विभिन्न देशों में भारत विरोधी प्रचार करने में लगे हुए हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार के कार्यों को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बिपिनपाल दास) : (क) से (ग). सामाजिक-आध्यात्मिक और इसी प्रकार के कार्यों में लगे रहने का दिखावा करके इस संगठन ने भारत की आलोचना करने तथा स्थानीय जनमत को गुमराह करने के लिए कई देशों में आन्दोलन किये हैं ।

(घ) समुचित कार्यवाही की गई है । इसमें आनन्द मार्ग के बारे में सही सूचना देना, इसके घृणित स्वरूप को प्रदर्शित करना और इसकी निन्दात्मक गतिविधियों के बारे में सतर्कता बनाये रखना शामिल हैं । जहां कहीं आवश्यक था वहां संबद्ध देशों की सरकारों को आवश्यक साक्ष्य भी दिया गया है जिससे वे समुचित कार्यवाही पर विचार कर सकें ।

Postal Facilities to Villages

2927 SHRI B. V. NAIK. Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the job potential of the Posts and Telegraphs Department if every village in the country is provided with postal facilities;

(b) the financial outlay for this project and the time needed to complete the same; and

(c) whether the resources needed could not be raised by levying a cess on the commercial and propaganda correspondence which at present are charged on par with private correspondence?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) There are over 1,18,000 Post Offices in the country serving about 6,50,000 villages. More Post Offices are being gradually opened where justified according to the norms laid down by the Department. Very small work-load does not justify opening of Post Offices in each village in the country.

Daily dak facility has been extended to about 5,48,000 villages. Attempts

are being made to extend daily dak facilities to as many more villages as possible.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Joint Family system as a retard on Family Planning

2928. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the joint family system in India has acted as a retard on family planning programme; and

(b) if so, what steps are contemplated by the Government to promote the break up of the joint family on the sociological level?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K M ISHAQUE) (a) There is no clear evidence to show that the joint family system in India has acted as a retard on family planning programme

(b) Does not arise

W H O Estimate on Malaria

2929 SHRI N K SANGHI Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether World Health Organisation has estimated that by 1980 there will be about 4 lakh death and 20 million cases of malaria in the world;

(b) if so, whether W H O report specifies about the incidence of the disease upto 1980 in India; and

(c) whether the new type of malaria is not only defying the usual drugs but it is likely to be more virulent inasmuch as it is likely to cause brain complications also?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) It is not a "new type" of malaria but the malaria caused by *P. falciparum* species is of a more virulent nature and may often cause brain complications.

Reduction in release of water from Farakka through Bhagirathi Hooghly

2930 SHRI R N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has agreed to reduce the present release of 40,000 cusecs of water from Farakka through Bhagirathi-Hooghly navigational channel;

(b) whether season of high-tides has also shortened and because of less water release the danger of silting will increase; and

(c) if so, what is contemplated to keep the navigational channel free?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H M TRIVEDI) · (a) Yes, as a gesture of friendship and goodwill towards Bangladesh but without prejudice to India's position and requirements It has been brought to the notice of Government of Bangladesh that it is precisely during the lean period that 40,000 cusecs will be required as high tides occur and the danger of silting is the greatest in the Bhagirathi-Hooghly navigation channel

(b) March April and May are the months of strong tides and less water carries the hazard of siltation.

(c) Constant vigilance is being kept and regular surveys and observations of the channels are made by the Calcutta Port Trust to detect silting in unfavourable conditions. Calcutta Port Trust are also carrying out intensive dredging on the navigable

channel of Calcutta Port in an effort to maintain the draught as far as possible. Apart from dredging, extensive river training and corrective works for improvement of the Bhagirathi-Hooghly system are under execution by the Calcutta Port Trust.

Waiting list of Bangalore Telephones

2931. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons on waiting list for telephone connections in Bangalore Telephones; and

(b) the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA): (a) The number of persons on the waiting list as on 31-3-1976 was 6993. The OYT waiting list has since been wiped out.

(b) It has not been possible to clear the waiting list for want of exchange capacity. However, 9520 new connections were provided during 1975-76 and another about 5000 are expected to be opened during 1976-77.

Commissioning of mobile Post Offices in Delhi

2932. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently commissioned two mobile post offices in Delhi to serve areas where slum dwellers have been resettled; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA) (a) and (b). Three "Mobile Post Offices on wheels" have recently been commissioned in Delhi. These are (i) Kalyan on 23-11-75, (2) Yamnotri on 19-3-76, (3) Balaji on 29-3-76. These post offices are performing functions of booking of Money Orders, Regd. letters and Parcels, Sale of Postage Stamps and Postal Stationery, acceptance of franked articles and articles tendered for posting under certificate of posting The localities served by these post offices on week days and Sundays are mentioned in the attached Annexure

Statement

Localities served by post offices on Wheel in Delhi.

Name of P. Os.	On week days	On Sundays
KALYAN . . .	1. Naraina Industrial Estate. 2. Mayapuri Phase I & II. 3. Janakpuri B. Block. 4. Janakpuri C-5 B. Block.	J.J. Colony, Najafgarh Road. J J. Colony, Naraina. J.J. Colony, Pankha Road. J.J. Colony, Uttam Nagar.
YAMNOTRI . . .	1. Ghonda Chowk. 2. Jhilmil Taharpur 3. Seemapuri. 4. Jagatpuri. 5. Arjunnagar. 6. Khichripur. (J.J. Colony). 7. Kalyanpuri.	1. Patparganj J.J. Colony. 2. Shastri Nagar J.J. Colony.

Name of P.Os.	On Week days	On Sundays
BALAJI	1. D.D.A Colony, Munirka.	1. Khanpur Village J.J Colony.
	2. Munirka Village.	2 Kalkaji J.J. Colony
	3 Malviya Nagar Extension.	3. Garhi Village J J Colony.
	4. Madangir	4. Tigri Village J.J Colony.
	5. Dakshinpuri (J.J Colony)	
	6. Safdarjung Enclave Shopping Centre	

Mobile Post Office facilities in Haryana

2933 SHRI RAM PRAKASH Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether the mobile post office facility has been introduced in the State of Haryana; and

(b) if so, the number and location of such post offices at present working the State of Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA) (a) The facility of rural mobile post offices on cycles have been introduced in the State of Haryana

(b) Three such mobile rural post offices have been opened at the following places

1. Bhambela,
2. Dulehra, and
3. Tumbaheri

Doctors in the Country

2934. SHRI RAM PRAKASH. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) the number of jobless doctors in the country as on December, 1975, State-wise;

(b) the number of doctors who have gone abroad after getting permission from the Indian Government for practice, and

(c) the number of doctors for whom opportunities and facilities for higher training abroad have been extended by the Government during 1975 and 1976?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K M ISHAQUE) (a) The number of graduates and post-graduates in medicine who were on the live-Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31st December, 1975 State-wise is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No LT-10737/76]

(b) and (c) This information is not available However, Government of India selected 1 733 doctors in 1975 on bilateral basis and under the Indian Technical Economic Cooperation Programme for assignments abroad The Medical Council of India issued certificates of Good Standing to 2,316 doctors to pursue higher studies/employment abroad during 1975

104 doctors were sent in 1975 for higher training under World Health Organisations Colombo Plan and various Scholarships/Fellowships Schemes administered by the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. 13 doctors have been sponsored

for training under WHO/Colombo Plan upto 29th April, 1976 by the Ministry of Health and Family Planning.

Popularisation of Family Planning by voluntary group of Youngmen

2935. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a novel plan to popularise family planning among the weaker sections of society has been launched by a voluntary group of youngmen called the 'Nationalists';

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the co-operation which has been extended by Government to this voluntary group?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A K M ISHAQUE) (a) and (b) A voluntary group of youngmen called 'Nationalists' under the presidentship of Shri Ajit Singh Chadha has launched a programme for popularising family planning amongst the residents of resettlement colonies of the DDA Under this scheme the Organisation propose to construct a few houses in each resettlement colony for donation to those eligible residents who co-operate with the Government in its family planning programme This programe has at present been started in Shakurpur resettlement colony

(c) Delhi Development Authority has extended its co-operation to this plan for popularising family planning by making some plots available to the Organisation for construction of houses After the construction is completed the plots with houses built thereon will be allotted only to those who are otherwise eligible for getting plots in resettlement colonies with the added condition that they co-operate with the Government in the Family Planning Programme.

(2) The Delhi Administration provided speakers and workers who explained the technique of motivation. A Surgical Team was provided to the Indian Red Cross Society (Delhi Branch) to organise sterilization camp in the Shakurpur area from 6th April, 1976 to 11th April, 1976.

Diplomatic Personnel Apprehended for Smuggling in Bombay

2936 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some diplomatic personnel were recently apprehended in Bombay for indulging in smuggling activities; and

(b) if so, the action taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS). (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Post Offices/Telephone Exchanges/ Public Call Offices in Bihar

2937 SHRI N. E HORO Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Bihar State has a lesser number of post offices/telephone exchanges and public call offices as compared to other States population-wise; and

(b) if so, the number of new post offices/telephone exchanges/PCO's likely to be opened in various parts of the State during 1976?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA) (a) In respect of Public Call Offices, population-wise the States of Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal have a lesser number than in Bihar In respect of Telephone Exchanges, States of UP, Meghalaya and Sikkim have lesser number of Telephone exchanges than in Bihar, population-wise.

The State has a relatively less number of P Os, population-wise.

(b) The number of P.C Os. likely to be opened in Bihar State, during the year 1976-77 district-wise is shown in the attached statement About ten new telephone exchanges are proposed to be opened in Bihar State during 1976-77. In addition, the existing exchanges will be expanded to meet the demand for telephones.

11 P Os have been opened from 1-1-76 to 31-3-76 12 more P Os are proposed to be opened by 31-12-76

Statement

Number of long distance public call offices likely to be opened in Bihar Circle, District-wise, during the year 1976-77

Name of District	No of P C Os	Name of District	No of P C Os
1 Begusarai	2	16 Nawada	1
2 Bhagalpur	5	17 Palamau	9
3 Bhojpur	2	18 Patna	3
4 Darbhanga	4	19 Purnea	8
5 Dhanbad	3	20 Ranchi	[illegible]
6 East Champaran	2	21 Rohtas	3
7 Gaya	2	22 Saharsa	3
8 Giridih	4	23 Samastipur	2
9 Gopalganj	2	24 Santhal Pargana	14
10 Hazaribagh	1	25 Saran	1
11 Katihar	4	26 Sitamarhi	2
12 Monghyr	4	27 Singhbhum	5
13 Madhubani	2	28 Siwan	3
14 Muzaffarpur	5	29 Vaishali	3
15 Nalanda	1	30 West Champaran	3
		Total .	111

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना पर व्यय

2938. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना पर वर्ष 1965 में कितना खर्च हुआ और 1974-75 में कितना हुआ ;

(ख) 1965 में कितने श्रमिकों पर यह योजना लागू थी और इस समय कितनों पर लागू है, और

(ग) क्या इस योजना के अन्तर्गत मजदूरों को पर्याप्त चिकित्सा सुविधायें नहीं दी जा रही हैं ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम ने निम्नलिखित सूचना दी है :—

	1964–65 रु०	1974–75 रु०
(क) (i) चिकित्सीय लाभ	9,37,46,537	32,03,24,947
(ii) नकद लाभ	6,35,80,663	19,88,74,388
(iii) प्रशासनिक व्यय	1,87,63,568	6,60,68,976

(ख) (i) 28.80 लाख कर्मचारी (जैसी कि स्थिति 31-3-1965 को थी) ।

(ii) 53.36 लाख कर्मचारी (जैसी कि स्थिति 31-3-1976 को थी) । (अनंतिम)

(ग) योजना के अन्तर्गत श्रमिकों को पर्याप्त चिकित्सीय सुविधाएं प्रदान की जा रही हैं। इस अवधि के दौरान डाक्टरी देख रेख के स्वरूप में काफी सुधार हुआ है। चिकित्सीय लाभ पर प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय भी 1964–65 में 35.31 रुपये से उत्तरोत्तर रूप से बढ़कर 1974–75 में 73.87 हो गया है।

संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका द्वारा भारत विरोधी प्रचार

2939. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में आपात स्थिति की घोषणा के बाद से संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका भारत विरोधी प्रचार करता रहा है और यदि हां, तो उसके विरोध में वहां के भारतीय राजदूत ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ख) इस दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विपिनपाल दास) : (क) और (ख). अमरीकी विदेश विभाग ने इस बात की पुष्टि की है कि अमरीका की नीति हमारी आंतरिकी घटनाओं और आंतरिक स्थिति पर सार्वजनिक टिप्पणी न करने की है। जहां तक अमरीकी प्रचार तंत्र के एक वर्ग में खबरों को तोड़-मरोड़ और गलत ढंग से देने का प्रश्न है, संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका में भारतीय राजदूत और भारतीय मिशनों की तरफ़ से इसे ठीक करने की जबरदस्त कोशिश की गई है, और बराबर की जा रही है जिससे कि भारत की सच्ची तस्वीर सामने लाई जा सके।

सड़क संबंधी अनुसंधान और विकास

2940. श्री मूल चंद डागा : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में सड़क संबंधी अनुसंधान और विकास पर सरकार ने कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की है और उसकी क्या उपलब्धियां है ;

(ख) क्या इस विभाग ने सड़क निर्माण कार्य के लिए स्थानीय रूप से उपलब्ध सामग्री का उपयोग किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां तो कहां कहां और किस रुप में?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) पांचवीं योजना प्रारूप में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र सड़क कार्यक्रम के अधीन अनुसंधान विकास कार्य के लिए 5.00 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था शामिल है। परन्तु वित्तीय कठिनाइयों के कारण 1974–75 और 1975–76 में पांचवीं योजना केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र सड़क कार्यक्रम के भाग के रूप में अनुसंधान विकास कार्य के लिए कोई

व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकी। परन्तु, 1976-77 में इस प्रयोजन के लिए 20.00 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। वर्षानुवर्ष धन उपलब्ध होने पर पांचवीं योजना प्रारूप में की गई व्यवस्था में से शुरु किये जाने वाले कार्य सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में दिये गए हैं [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT 10738/76] पांचवीं योजना के अतिरिक्त, कुछ अनुसंधान योजनाओं पर भी केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि से धन लगाया जाता है। 1-4-1969 से अब तक इस स्रोत से 79.18 लाख रुपये की लागत की योजनाएं स्वीकृत की गई जैसा कि अनुबंध II में दिखाया गया है। ये योजनाएं प्रगति के विभिन्न चरणों में है। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार इन योजनाओं के लिए, पिछले तीन वर्षों मे 11.76 लाख रुपये का व्यय किया बताया गया है।

(ख) और (ग). मूरम, रोड़ी, कंकड़, लेटराईट, धाण्डला, पत्थर आदि जैसे स्थानीय उपलब्ध सामग्री का प्रयोग आधार के नीचे और देश के विभिन्न भागों मे उन राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के पटरियों के निर्माण के लिए किया गया है जिसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार उत्तरदायी है। इसके अतिरिक्त, सीमेंट, चूना अथवा चूने को राख आदि मिलाकर तैयार की गई स्थानीय मिट्टी, जिससे उसकी मजबूती बढ़ जाती है, का प्रयोग भी किया जाता है। वैज्ञानिक ढग से इस सामग्री के प्रयोग के लिए भौतिक आवश्यकताएं, निर्माण आदि के तरीके निर्धारण करने की विशिष्टियां तैयार करके सड़क निर्माण के लिए अपनाई गई है।

Vehicles Engaged with C.R.T.C., Calcutta

2941. SHRI TUNA ORAON. Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state·

(a) the total number of vehicles category-wise, with the Central Road Transport Corporation Ltd., Calcutta during the last three years year-wise;

(b) whether any study was made about per worker increase of productivity in this unit;

(c) if so, findings of the study; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH· (a) The information is given below.

	Layland Comets	Tata	Tractor-Trailer	Tippers
1973-74	210	6	3	3
1974-75 .	210	6	3	3
1975 76	196	6	3	. 3

In addition, the Company has been operating 134 gift vehicles of seven different makes for the transportation of foodgrains, fertilisers, etc. exclusively on behalf of the Food Corporation of India, at Bombay and Kandla.

(b) to (d). No such study has been made by the Corporation.

Cooperation with Nepal on Water Resources Development

2942. SHRI P. GANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to have cooperation with Nepal on water resources development; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). During the Foreign Minister's visit to Nepal in January 1976 the question of jointly harnessing the vast potential of river waters for the benefit of both the countries in the field of flood control, irrigation and generation of power was discussed. Further discussions at the officials' level have been held with the Nepalese Government to work out a programme to conduct joint investigations of the Pancheshwar dam on the Mahakali river and Rapti Flood Control Scheme.

Shorter working Hours

2943. SHRI P. GANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether I.L.O.'s recent study has suggested shorter working hours for raising output; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The Study presents a broad picture of the trends in the reduction of the hours of work in the recent years only in the industrialised countries--most of the countries of Europe and Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand and the United States.

Lead Concentrate Plant at Agnigundala

2944. SHRI P. GANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any follow-up steps have been taken in pursuance of the statement made by him in September, 1975 to double the capacity of the lead concentrate plant at Agnigundala in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). Hindustan Copper Ltd. have drawn up a scheme to double the capacity of lead Concentrator Plant at Agnigundala in Andhra Pradesh, which is under examination.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LTD., FOR 1974-75

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English verisnos) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Steel Authority of India Limited, for the year 1974-75.

(2) Annual Report of the Steel Authority of India Limited, for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10726/76]

TAMIL NADU MOTOR VEHICLES TAXATION (AMENDMENT) ACT AND BOMBAY MOTOR VEHICLES TAX (GUJARAT SECOND AMENDMENT) ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRASORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table.—

(1) A copy of the Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) (President's Act No. 3 of 1976) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1976, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the

Tamil Nadu State Legislature (Delegation of the Powers) Act, 1976. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10727/76.]

(2) A copy of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax (Gujarat Second Amendment) Act, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) (President's Act No. 7 of 1976) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1976, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Gujarat State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1976. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-10728/76.]

PAYMENT OF WAGES (MINES) SECOND AMENDMENT RULES AND COAL MINES FAMILY PENSION (AMENDMENT) SCHEME

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Payment of Wages (Mines) Second Amendment Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 426 in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 1976, under sub-section (6) of section 26 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 [*Placed in Library See* No LT-10729/76]

(2) A copy of the Coal Mines Family Pension (Amendment) Scheme, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No G.S.R 465 in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1976, under section 7A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund, Family Pension and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-10730/76.]

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH REPORT

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): I beg to present the Two Hundred and Eighteenth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on paragraph 11 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1973-74, Union Government (Civil) Revenue Receipts, Volume I, Indirect Taxes relating to Customs—'Illegal Import of Gold'.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND SECOND REPORT

SHRI R. K. SINHA (Faizabad): I beg to present the Hundred the Second Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Health and Family Planning—All India Institute of Medical Sciences.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

EIGHTY-EIGHTH, EIGHTY-SIXTH AND EIGHTY-SEVENTH REPORTS

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA Dausa): I beg to present the following Reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings.—

(1) Eighty-Eighth Report on Hindustan Zinc Limited

(2) Eighty-sixth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Sixty-sixth Report on National Seeds Corporation Limited.

(3) Eighty-seventh Report on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Sixty-third Report on National Textile Corporation Limited.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING—*contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion on voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Health and Faimly Planning.

Dr. Karan Singh.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like, at the outset, to express my gratitude to all the Members who took part in the debate. It was unprocedented, in refreshing contrast to the guillotine to which we have been subjected over the last two years. The fact that as many as 40 M.P's. took part in this debate shows, I think, that there is a growing appreciation on the importance of Health and Family Planning, that it is no longer looked upon as a simple peripheral academic subject but it is a part of the integrated developmant programmes of this country also, if I may say so.

I am gratified that many of the women Members of Parliament took part in this debate. As you know, in the International Women's Year, there was a statement that women should be, in every way, equal to men. Sir, I beg to disagree. In my view, as far as health and family planning is concerned, they are more than equal because it is the women, upon whom, the greatest burden falls of an unplanned family, of child bearing and the attendent risks. And generally, they represent a very vulnerable section of our society.

Many useful points were made in the course of the debate and I will not be able to cover all of them in my speech. But, I can assure the hon. Members that every point that has been made will be very carefully looked into and any suggestion that has been made will be noted.

I would like to say at the outset that health is a State subject and the bulk of the committed expenditure is with the States and even in the plan expenditure, out of a total provision of Rs. 796 crores in the Fifth Plan, as much as Rs. 543 crores are in the State Sector. Unless we get the full involvement of the States, this programme will not succeed. And this is something that will underline all the other remarks that I will make.

In the year that is just past, we have had a number of important movements forward in our programmes and there are six major items on which I would like to inform the House with regard to the developments. Probably the most important is the National Population Policy. Then there are our efforts to restructure the health services on a three-tier basis in order to give particular coverage to the rural areas; thirdly re-shaping of medical education to make it more meaningful and responsive to the requirements, fourthly, prevention of food adulteration Act and the question of drugs, fifthly, the question of Indian systems of medicine, viz., Homoeopathy, etc., sixthly, communicable diseases. I will leave the National Population Policy to the end, because that has been the major interest of the Members, and with your permission deal with some of the other items first.

A very genuine complaint that has been made for many years is that whereas 80 par cent of India lives in its villages, the health services are concentrated in the urban areas and therefore, for the first time, a concerted effort is being made in the Fifth Plan to strengthen the rural outreach. This we are doing with a three-tier system of health services. The lowest tier will start with community level workers. This is a new innovation which emerged from a Committee on Medical Education and Support Manpower. By community

level workers we mean village teachers, village postmaster, gram sevaks and village 'dais'. For the first time these people who live in the villages and who come from the villages will be associated in our primary health care system. They will be given simple training and they will be able to help in strengthening the community health care.

Then there will be multi-purpose workers. Previously we had unipurpose workers We are converting them and training them into multipurpose workers. Then there will be a new cadre of Health Assistants who will go through a course of 24 months, those who are recruited from the existing staff will be given six months' orientation course. It will be nearest to the so-called bare-foot doctors These Health Assistants will be drawn from rural areas and will be trained in rural areas and they will man sub-centres; there are six to eight sub-centres for each primary health centre. The first tier will culminate in the primary health centres which has a given role to play in the health care process I am glad to inform the House that in 5247 bloc, 5320 primary health centres are functioning and only 113 are yet to be established which means that for the first time 95 to 98 per cent of our village health centres have been set up. We have given in this Plan Rs 12,000 per annum to every primary health centre for medicine and Rs 2 000 per annum to every sub-centre for medicine

The important point I wish to make is that the primary health centre downwards will be the lowest tier, then there will be referal hospitals, namely the 30-bed rural hospital, the tehsil and taluka hospitals and the district hospitals. This will be the second tier. The cases from the primary health centres will be referred to these hospitals. Beyond that there will be metropolitan hosoital, the medical college hospitals and specialised institutions. So, we are envisaging an entire pyramid of services.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतिहारी): वहां पैथलाजिकल जांच का कोई इन्तजाम कर रहे हैं?

DR. KARAN SINGH: जी, हां In every primary health centre there will be facilities for pathological tests also

As I have said in reply to a question, for tribal areas and for the hilly areas, there are special norms. Whereas normally there will be one primary health centre for every 80,000—1,00,000 people, in tribal and hilly areas this has been reduced to 25,000 so that these areas which are very widespread, far-flung and very backward receive special attention They have been very largely neglected so far.

This, broadly, is our plan to restructure the system of health care. I am glad to say that in our primary health centres also now in 4,000 of them, there are two or more doctors, and there are only 1,000 with one doctor and there also we are filling up. So I would like to assure the House that special attention is being given to the rural areas in our new system.

With regard to reshaping medical education, in the course of her characteristically lively but surprisingly uncharitable intervention Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan did make one point which, I think, was reasonably valid. She said that the system of education that we have .

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): All the points I made are valid.

DR. KARAN SINGH: I said that she made a surprisingly uncharitable intervention. She said that the health education system that we have got is generally good I agree. I do not want to indulge in the fashionable pastime of running down our educational system. After all this health education system has produced doctors

[Dr. Karan Singh]

who have made a name for themselves not only in India but abroad, in the developed nations, in the UK, for example, or the US, and now, as my hon. colleague, the External Affairs Minister will bear me out in the developing nations where we are sending our doctors. In fact, we are so embarrassed. We send a doctor for two years, he becomes so popular that we keep getting enquiries if could extend his tenure, which we are not in a mood to do.

So the point is that the education system is basically sound. However, there are certain deficiencies, and the greatest deficiency is that the stress has been almost exclusively on clinical medicine and curative medicine. The aspect of preventive and promotive health has not received the attention that it deserved in our medical education curriculum The result is that although our doctors are generally good, they have an urban bias and, therefore, when they go to the villages, they are not really able to perform to their optimum capacity. In order to change this, we are making important changes in our curriculum. We are having a Department of community medicine in every medical college and this department will play a crucial role in co-ordination with all the other departments We are making every medical college in India directly responsible for three primary health centres. The result will have a double advantage. The professors and students will have to go to the villages, not only the students. This question of sending interns for three months to villages, I am sorry to say, has virtually degenerated into a force They go there for three months. They have no experience. Sometimes it is contra-indicated; the villagers do not really appreciate it So our new pattern is that the senior professors will have to go, the senior faculty-members will have to go, the Residents will have to go and then the interns. With this two-way traffic, the rural health service will be improved and the medical college orientation will also be there.

Recently I had called a conference of Principals and Deans of all the medical colleges in India. At that conference, a number of very important points were considered. They have adopted a statement which, I think, when implemented will mark a very great improvement in our system. We are also putting in a new input of family planning and nutritional education into health because my whole new philosphy is to combine health, family planning and nutrition into a single package of services dedicated to the welfare of the common man. Therefore, the medical student has got to be aware of nutritional input's importance and also that of family planning. This is another new input we are giving to ourselves. We have also set up a National Board of examinations. Coming to the question of brain drain, to which reference was made by many members, personally, quite frankly, my view is that in so far as we have not been able to absorb these doctors there is no advantage in forcing them to sit around here doing nothing. Now that our employment opportunities are increasing We feel that a new orientation is required and the National Board of Medical Examinations is now conducting examinations of a standard that will be as high as, if not higher than that in other countries The General Medical Council of Britain has derecognised our degrees from 1977 and we have done the same thing to theirs From 1977 onwards MRCP and FRCS will have no special advantage here and I should therefore hope that the undignified and unnecessary rush for foreign degree will now cease. In fact we should develop our own educational system to such an extent that it may not be necessary for our people to go abroad except for training in very specialised

areas. I am not suggesting that we should be an island unto ourselves, no country can do without some technological inputs from some other country. But I should think that this rush for degrees abroad which is undignified and which is in a way a hangover from our colonial past should now end and therefore the step that we have taken in setting up a National Board of Examination, I feel, is a landmark in this sphere. I am sure that you will notice in the next three or four years a substantial reduction in the number of doctors who go abroad These National Board degrees will be post-graduate degrees The important point is that it is open to all medical graduates and not only to those in medical colleges. Medical practitioners who are working in primary health centres or in hospitals can also appear for those degress It will provide a sort of in service enrichment of the experience of the doctors Therefore this is a new idea which is important and valuable

The next point is with regard to prevention of food adulteration Some hon. Members referred to it There has been a very important measure, Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Bill and Parliament has passed it If it is implemented in the spirit in which it was passed, we will be able to control one of the major social evils from which we are suffering This has become rampant. There is adulteration in almost every sphere of food item Therefore we have a new Act now in which there is a graded system of penalties We have removed from the purview of the Act primary food affected by natural causes beyond human control but not injurious where there was unnecessary harassment, on the other hand we have provided upto life imprisonment for adulteration that is dangerous to life or that can cause death. This is something about which I urge the hon. Members to continue their interest and co operation because this requires an alert public opinion Without an alert public opinion, we may not be able to move on this I am sure we will succeed in reducing this evil. We are moving to set up some laboratories. We had taken steps with regard to the setting up of food and drug laboratories so that the facilities for sampling and testing are made much more efficient and widespread than at present. A parallel exercise is also done on the drug front Drugs and Cosmetics Act is also undergoing a very careful scrutiny and I shall, I hope, come before this House in the course of this year with a Bill to amend it

Meanwhile I should like to announce that we are setting up a high level committee, an expert committee on drug addiction This was referred to by some hon Members Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma referred to it and said that drugs were being misused I am sorry to say that some of the reports I have received with regard to drug addiction in our educational institutions, in fact right here in Delhi under our very nose, are extremely alarming As you know, this is a distortion of affluent societies, unfortunately, it is beginning to percolate into India mainly in elitist circles and more and more young people are getting hooked on to drugs which would have a disastrous effect What is happening in the west? It is a major menace there In order to stop this from now on I am setting up a committee under the Director General of ICMR, Dr C Gopalan a very distinguished scientist and the terms of reference will be to enquire into the extent of addiction to the drugs in the country, particularly among the student community, to determine the motivation for drug addiction, to identify the types of drugs that are misused and the steps that are to be taken to prevent the misuse of the drugs and to recommend suitable de-addiction and rehabilitation programmes that should be taken up in the country This is an important development. I think that we are not being panicky We are being in fact, intelligent in trying to move on this front before this menace assumes a really nation-wide proportion

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): The most important thing is to stop it from becoming fashionable.

DR. KARAN SINGH: And therefore public opinion has to be aroused in this regard. Now, about the other systems, apart from allopathy

My colleague, Shri Ram Sewak Chaudhuri had replied yesterday. Dr. Kailas had raised a number of points, some of which had been replied to and others are under consideration of our Ministry. I would not repeat very much of that except to say again with regard to Yoga which was the subject of a question a few minutes ago. I had a seminar on Yoga, Science and Man and the report has been published and I wish to place it in the Library of Parliament I would urge the Members to see it because, for the first time probably in the world we were able to get yogis and eminent scientists on the same platform to try and approach the problems of consciousness problems of health and the problems of development of the personalities from these different points of view. I feel that this is a scope in which, with our rich cultural heritage, India has got to play a leading role. Perhaps in some future session we will have a special discussion on Yoga including the very important aspect of *kundilini* to which my friend, Shri Vasant Sathe, referred some time ago.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Kammam): Why cannot you distribute it to the Members?

DR. KARAN SINGH: It is rather expensive. But I will place the Book in the Libarary. Later on, if Members are interested we will try and see whether we can give copies to them.

With regard to communicable diseases, this is continuing and an unending battle. Communicable disease in a nation of 600 million people with wide-spread malnutrition presents one of the most difficult health problems in the entire world. Sometimes we feel discouraged because such a lot is achieved—for example, malaria and then suddenly every thing collapsed. But we have got to fight it out. Now, as far as small-pox is concerned, eradiction of small-pox in India—small-pox zero status—has been acclaimed as a miracle by no less a persons that the Director General of the World Health Organisation The whole world is convinced of our achievement in this regard with one exception and that exception is my good friend, Shri Ramavatar Shastri.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): मैं तैयार हूं—आप मेरे साथ चलें या किसी को मेरे साथ भेजें, मैं दिखा दूंगा।

DR. KARAN SINGH: Every time there is a case of chicken-pox or measles. Ramavatarji is convinced that it is small-pox. I may submit that we have put a reward of Rs 1000 of each small-pox case and if all that Shri Ramavatar Shastri has said is true he would have been a millionnaire by now

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इस तरह कह कर आप इस की गम्भीरता को नहीं छिपा सकते। मैं तो कहता हूं—आप चले या किसी को भेजें जिस का चेहरा खराब हुआ वह "विमेन" है, "मर्द" नहीं है।

DR. KARAN SINGH: Every case that is reported is carefu'ly looked into. In fact we do not wish to hide anything. If there is any case anywhere in India, as I have said in the National Forum. I will be the first person to bring It up because I want to eradicate this disease for ever. We are in touch with Bangladesh and other countries in the region and I am happy to say from the time we announced small-pox free status, from

the 1st of June, 1975, there has not been a single case. A Commission is coming in 1977—an International Commission—and if, God-willing, there is no case we will finally be given the status of 'small-pox free' by the World Health Organisation.

Sir, with regard to malaria, it is true that malaria has come back in a big way. My colleague, Shri Ishaque dealt with this yesterday and he also pointed out the new strategy that we are adopting, that is, the selective containment strategy. The point is that we cannot immediately eradicate it but we have got to move on a selective containment. We are going to ask for more money. I am going to the Cabinet with a paper for additional fund and we are now giving this top priority. You would have known about a conference having been held on this in every State at which the Health Secretary presided and we are urging them to step up their surveillance and spray. I do not want to go into the reasons for the comeback. Shri Ishaque mentioned some of them This is a phenomenon in the whole of south-east Asia and not only in India. But that is of no particular encouragement to us Nonetheless, I want to point out that this is a regional problem. The WHO is considerably concerned about it. I am going on Monday, leading the Indian delegation to the World Health Assembly opening in Geneva. Malaria is particularly on the agenda and I will take this oppportunity to see what further aid we can get from the WHO in regard to malaria.

About leprosy. I made a suggestion in the last World Health Assembly that the year 2000 A.D. should be adopted as a year for total eradication of leprosy from this planet. We have devised a new programme for revitalising our approach to it. About leprosy, the real problem is early detection. If we can do that and give the cure, it is totally curable without any distortion or any type of deformity. The deformity comes only when people conceal it and come for treatment in an advanced stge. Prof. Kisku and Shri Basumatari mentioned about this. We have got to educate public opinion and urge the people to come forward for testing. We have to set up leprosy control clinics and organise rehabilitation of leprosy patients. It is very important that burnt out cases of people who are no longer infective are not forced to spend their whole life in misery. Something must be done to create an awareness in the public mind and we are working on it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE. The dedicated work that some people are doing in places like Maharashtra should be multiplied all over the country. But the government does not give enough aid.

DR. KARAN SINGH: We are going to do that. We have set up new programmes for assisting the voluntary organisations. I have re-constituted the Leprosy Advisory Committee under my own chairmanship because of its importance. The Prime Minister also has laid great importance on it. There is a new drive for anti-leprosy programme.

SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH (Sidhi)· Is there any special programme vanced stage. Prof. Kisku and Shri gramme for areas where the incidence, of leprosy is concentrated?

DR. KARAN SINGH· Yes, there will be more centres. The Japanese have set up a research institution and Hospital in Agra which I took over. My *padayatra* was associated with it because I wanted the nation's attention to be concentrated on the problem of leprosy. We have put up a very big research centre in Agra and we are strengthening our national programme. Here again we are in touch with the WHO to get the anti-leprosy drugs which are very expensive. We are working on that.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): What about segregation?

DR. KARAN SINGH: It involves setting up hospitals in various areas. A point was made about tirthastans. To

[Dr. Karan Singh]

day there is *surya grahana* and in Kurukshetra and other places, hundreds and thousands of lepers will be coming. It is a terrible sight, terrible for the leprosy patients and terrible for the pilgrims who come. I would urge on the State Governments that at pilgrim centres, special care should be taken to see that leprosy patients are looked after separately and segregated, if possible, so that they can be treated. Coming to children of leprosy patients, I made a statement that in regard to leprosy patients at least there should be some motivation for sterilisation so that the children do not get it. There was a big outcry, but the fact is that the children run the risk of leprosy infection because they are with the parents. It is an unfortunate fact and something has to be done about the problem of leprosy being passed on from generation to generation. How are we going to eradicate it if children also get it? This is a complex problem and we are seized of it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Can we not take care of the children ourselves in this country? I am told that they are allowed to be adopted by foreigners.

DR. KARAN SINGH: That is a different matter. The number adopted is very small. We should be able to look after them ourselves.

SHRIMATI M. GODFREY (Nominated Anglo-Indians): Children are the love and affection of their parents. If you segregate them from their parents, what else will be left for them in their life?

DR. KARAN SINGH: I agree but the affection should not be exhibited in such a manner that the child gets leprosy.

SHRIMATI M. GODFREY: You must have some sort of preventive methods.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Certainly, we will consider that.

Filaria is another problem. We have 85 lakhs this year for anti-filaria campaign. Unfortunately, this cannot be linked with anti-malaria eradication campaign because the mosquitoes irritatingly enough are different. They do not respond in the same way as the malarial ones do. We are seized of this; we do have a programme. Dr. Saradish Roy has mentioned about this. It is growing. It is also growing in the urban areas where we did not notice it before. We are also awaiting some important breakthrough in our pharmaceutical front as far as filaria is concerned.

About cholera and other diseases, perhaps, I may not mention in detail. But one thing I should mention is the sexually transmitted diseases, which is the new term of venereal diseases—STD. Whether the Posts and Telegraph Department will have to change their nomenclature, I do not know, but the World Health Organisation has given the name STD. It is a whole group of diseases, sexually transmitted diseases. Unfortunately, particularly in our urban areas, these are also on the increase. This is a matter for some concern. We are trying to deal with this.

Two more points on communicable diseases. One is the national plan for the prevention of blindness and visual impairment which we have adopted. I moved a resolution in the Geneva Conference last year and as a result, we have adopted this, probably the first in the world. It is a plan which has got a modest beginning. But, we hope, it will ultimately cover the entire country in the subsequent plans because sight is one of the greatest gift given to the man, and if we can prevent blindness by certain measures and medical treatment, we must give that top priority. This is the new thing which we have done.

One point which, I think, Manibenji and others have mentioned, is about the question of cleanliness. I would urge that there must be a national cleanliness campaign in this country because it is lack of cleanliness that really causes the greatest diseases.

Now, we are individually very clean but collectively we are very dirty. It is a peculiar thing. I think, there is the opportunity now when with a sense of commitment and urgency in the country we must clean the villages; we must have clean city competitions, we must try and inculcate into the general public the sense of importance of keeping our environment clean. Now, we are litterbugs. We throw the things around. If you go to a Cinema Hall after a show, you will find the whole place clutttered. Why cannot we use the containers? Why cannot we be cleaner in our social habits? This is where, I feel, if I may use the term, cultural revolution is required. Cleanliness and punctuality—punctuality does not come within the Health Ministry, it is of general importance—but cleanliness particularly, we can improve in our schools, and in our colleges. Why cannot the students clean their areas? When you live abroad, you have jolly well got to shovel the snow outside your own house and nobody will come and do it for you. But here we throw our *kuchra* and expect somebody else to clean it. That is where the disease breeds We have got to take the battle against diseases into the enemy territory, into the areas where diseases breed—uncovered sewerages, dirty mohallas and lanes That is where we have to fight this. I would like to put this new orientation before the Members and urge them to cooperate in this matter.

A number of specific points were made. I do not know whether I will be able to cover them because it will take a long time. Shrimati Shiela Kaul mentioned about the importance of speech and hearing. We have a national institute in Mysore. We are opening certain clinics in certain other areas. Shrimati Godfrey mentioned about the staff in the hospitals. We are strengthening the staff at least in the hospitals under the Government of India. Shri Bala Pajanor made, I must say, a very impressive speech—the young MP from Pondicherry. He raised some problems with regard to the Institute at Pondicherry. I will take it up with him. Various other problems were raised, which perhaps I may not be able to cover in detail. (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: What about safe drinking water supply in rural areas?

DR. KARAN SINGH: That is very important, because most of our diseases are water-borne. For some strange reasons, the subject of drinking water supply has been transferred to the Ministry of Works and Housing. I am in close touch with them. I agree entirely that without improvement in water supplies, improvement in the health status is really going to be difficult. (*Interruptions*). Now about the national population policy. As many Members had pointed out, I think this is the first time that population has been put in its proper perspective, which it lacked so far. My friend Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao who has got vast experience in the field of economics and population studies and other MPs pointed out that this was unique, because so far, there has been only a sectoral approach. We were talking about operations and we were talking about Nirodh and all. This time we have placed it in its broad perspective, in the heart of the developmental process. I would make bold to say that we are probably the first country in the world to have come out with an integrated national population policy. Of course, not many countries have the problem that we have; but nonetheless I think that this has been very widely welcomed; and I would like to say two things at the outset Firstly, our main enemy is not people, it is poverty. It is in our battle against poverty that the importance of the population policy comes in. Shrimati Parvati Krishnan said, and I think Prof. Rao also said, that this is not a substitute for development. Obviously not. It is not anybody's case that a reduction in population is a substitute for development. But it is our case that without a reduction in the population growth, economic development

[Dr. Karan Singh]

will simply not be possible, because of the dilution that takes place in all the development that we have achieved so far. I do not want to go into statistics. They are well-known. There has been a tremendous increase, since Independence, in population. The increase in *per capita* income has not been as impressive as it would have been otherwise. Therefore, I would say that a rational population policy is a prerequisite and a *sine-qua-non* for any coherent and rational scheme of economic development; and it is, therefore, that we have tried to put population and family planning in the broader structure of economic development. The policy that I have enunciated is the result of careful and prolonged deliberation at all levels, not only at all levels in the Government of India including the Cabinet, but also detailed consultations with State Chief Ministers and State Health Ministers. I would like to say that in a way, this policy represents a national consensus which has been arrived at after careful consideration. We have not rushed into this. As you know, there were demands for many months that I should make a statement I wanted to do so only when I was quite clear as to what would be the best thing to do, and the States were wholly involved. I slightly disagree with my friend, Prof. Rao when he said that we do not have to pay very much attention to the States.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: (Bellary): I said that the way you are giving importance to the States in the matter of population polity, implies the Centre not wanting to take the responsibility.

DR. KARAN SINGH: That point is different. My point is that States' involvement is essential, because after all in a federal structure, we may have a policy in Delhi; but it is the States alone that are going to be able actually to implement it.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Kozhikode): I learn that you had a conference with the Chief Ministers and had discussions in the Cabinet. But this does not mean you have taken public opinion into consideration.

DR. KARAN SINGH: For their opinion, we have always shown due consideration. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: While trying to fight poverty, you are actually making people your enemies. That also has to be avoided.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Our policy is not anti-family or anti-child. In fact, we love children. Children are the future of the nation. It is for our children that we live and work. So, the question of our not loving children, or wanting children, is totally ridiculous. We only want that children born in this country must have all the materials, physical, intellectual, spiritual inputs necessary for the further flowering of the human personality. It is for this reason that we are all along emphasising the welfare of the child.

I think it is self-evident, but it needs to be re-stated because some of the comments give the impression that we are against children. That is a ridiculous idea. In fact, as I mentioned elsewhere, in the case of couples who are childless, as a part of our family planning programme, we help them to have children. So. I want to make it very clear that this is the year of the child, and this policy is pro-child and pro-family. But, we want the family to be viable, to be happy. It is, therefore, that we have linked this with maternity and child health programmes, with literacy programme, with general nutritional inputs for the family. This is a very important point which must be noted right in the beginning.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): Children after the second or third

are very intellectual, like Dr. Ambedkar. Why are you preventing their birth?

DR. KARAN SINGH: I am the only child.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: I am not arguing now against family planning; under certain circumstances it becomes necessary. But I am against compulsory sterilisation.

DR. KARAN SINGH: I am going to cover that.

Now, what are the various components of this national population policy, which has already been read very widely and commented upon? The first is raising the age of marriage. I think it is tremendously important, not only because of its demographic importance but also because it will lead to more responsible parents. After all, pregnancy before the age of 18 is rather dangerous To that extent, there is more of health hazard There is also the intellectual and emotional maturity that is required before a girl becomes a mother. Therefore, the age of marriage is going to be raised, and we are going to make it for the first time a cognisable offence, which under the Sharda Act was not. One of the reasons why the Sharda Act remained a dead letter was that it was not cognisable. So, nobody bothered about it. But, at the some time, you may notice that we have taken some precautions. We do not want anybody in the village to be unnecessarily harassed, by the enforcement officials saying that a person is under-aged. Therefore, we have said that it will be cognisable by an officer not below the rank of a sub-divisional magistrate. This point was not noticed by many members. The reason is we do not want to pass a law which would open the doors to unnecessary and undue harassment of our rural population. Therefore, we have made this provision.

Prof. Rao made a very good point with regard to making the registration of marriage compulsory. We have accepted this in principle. The only problem is, unless we have the machinery to do the registration....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: No problem. This should be done in the same way as registration of birth and death.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Only a few days ago I asked a question about the compulsory registration of marriages, and the reply of the Law Minister was that it is not contemplated. Do I understand that there is re-thinking?

DR. KARAN SINGH: In my statement I have said that the question of making registration of marriages compulsory is under active consideration. Therefore, from this a lot of things will flow, including this legislation.

Though some people may not accept it immediately, I think public opinion has got to be created in this country because, particularly for women, if they are married at a very young age and start bearing children, they will never be able to take part in our economic, social and intellectual life. This is a very fundamental measure, and I am glad it has been widely received.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): What is the guarantee that it will be implemented?

DR. KARAN SINGH: Take, for instance, representation in the Lok Sabha and State Legislatures, which is again another very important point. The States have their own problems. On the one band, those States which plan their families get less representation while those which do not plan their families get more representation. This is the present position. Therefore, for the first time, we have come to grips with this fundamental

[Dr. Karan Singh]

problem. We have taken advantage of the new mood in this country to come to grips for the first time with problems that were there, which nobody wanted to face, because they were either politically inconvenient or they were embarrassing. We have come to grips with them, and necessary amendment of the Constitution will be made.

Then, take the distribution of resources between the Centre and the States. Dr. Rao, being an economist, will immediately realise that this in a way was perhaps the most important element of it. As he said rightly, this is a continuing incentive to the States, and that is why I am again and again reiterating the role of the States, because they have got to realise that if they do not take steps in their own States, ultimately they will suffer. Therefore, that is being taken up and 8 per cent of the Plan assistance will be given on the basis of performance in family planning—not 8 per cent for family planning as somebody said. As you know, 60 per cent of the Plan assistance will be on the basis of population and 40 per cent under various other heads. Out of the latter, 8 per cent will be given on the basis of performance. The Planning Commission is working out the details. So, there will be a direct and an indirect approach The proportion will be frozen at the 1971 census level and in addition there will be an incentive of 8 per cent. This, I am sure, will go a very long way in motivating the States.

The monetary compensation is being raised. It will also help, let us admit it. Perhaps it would be ideal if you do not have to pay, but in our country there are working people who will lose their wages. I think that a modest payment should not be grudged. We have, therefore, increased it. But the interesting thing is that we are going for the first time into group incentives. That means that in addition to the individual payment which will be there, we are trying to involve groups. For instance, there are the panchayats and the All India Panchayat Parishad. We will give awards to the best panchayat which works for it. Then there is the medical profession. Through the Indian Medical Council Association, we are trying to involve their chapter. The co-operative societies, for instance, have memberships of crores. Why should they not also help us in motivating the people? Similarly, there are labour and trade unions. We have the tripartite committee. We are getting them involved.

Many Members mentioned the importance of voluntary organisations. It is very important, because ultimately any type of governmental approach will not be really successful unless the people are involved, and the people can be involved largely through voluntary organisations, particularly women and youth organisations Therefore, for the first time we are spreading our net wide. We are trying to involve all sections of the community, all aspects of our public life, in this programme, and we are giving some group incentives.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : यह कहां तक सही है कि एक ही ऐज के दो आदमियों में से यदि एक की नसबन्दी की जाये और एक की न की जाये तो जिस की नसबन्दी की जाती है, वह कमजोर हो जाता है और जिसकी नहीं की जाती है, उसमें कोई अन्तर नहीं पड़ता है ?

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): The salary of the motivator is very low and so the voluntary organisation find great difficulty in getting a suitable motivator—male or female.

DR. KARAN SINGH: That I will look into, but on the question raised by Shri Bibhuti Mishra let me say

that our reports suggest that at least as far as vasectomy is concerned, it adds to the vigour of the man rather than otherwise. I would urge that Members who do not accept it may try it for themselves.

There is another important point, education. I have said in my statement that the educational system, particularly female education, has got a direct link with fertility. Shrimati Thankappan spoke. Kerala is a case in point. It is backward in many ways, but because of high female literacy, its performance in family planning has been excellent.

And therefore I am urging the Education Ministry to move on this question more. Female literacy has got to be given more importance. And not only that, population values have got to be injected into the general educational system I am not suggesting a special course for population. But when you teach a child, for example, History. Geography, Mathematics Social Science in every discipline, you can inject these population values so that the child grows up with an awareness of the importance of this problem, for example, like the importance of defending the nation; you do not have a separate class for Defence. But the children grow up with an awareness that they have got to defend the nation. Similarly, NCERT is preparing the text-books. We are preparing model chapters which we are sending to the States so that they can introduce them. There is a whole field for creative adaptation in our educational system from the primary level right upto the Post-graduate level.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What about the Members of Parliament and the Ministers who should set an example? That is the best way of precent. (*Interruptions*) Will you kindly tell us what incentives are you proposing for us?

(*Interruptions*)

DR. KARAN SINGH: There are other important aspects.

SHRIMATI M. GODFREY: The private organisations are starting a course by which they are going to educate all the classes......

(*Interruptions*)

DR. KARAN SINGH. I welcome that. I would urge the hon. Members to please note what I am saying. It is very important

MR. SPEAKER. Let the Members not ask any questions.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Motivation has got to be done through the media. We are going to utilise all media—the Radio, the T.V., the Press and the Films. But, in addition we are also going to utilise rural media for the first time—*yatra*, *nautanki*, folk singers and bard players For the first time, we want to move away from the somewhat urban and elitist approaches of media and go really to a much more imaginative rural programme so that the rural people feel that we are talking to them in a language in which they can understand more. So, here there is a lot of scope for creative work. We are in touch with the total restructuring of our media programme.

With regard to research into reproductive biology, there is a paragraph which no Member had mentioned. A lot of encouraging things are happening There is a work on anti-pregnancy vaccine by Indian scientists; there is work on a male pill. There is even a work nasal spray. How, it works, do not ask me. But it does apparently, in some way, affect fertility. There are various encouraging fields. I am hopeful that our scientists who are second to none in the world will be able to make a break through. Shri Rama Bahadur Singh yesterday mentioned a miracle pill that he had left with the Deputy Commissioner of his district on the assumption that it is not being

[Dr. Karan Singh]

consumed by the Deputy Commissioner's wife. I would assure him that if he send it to me, I will get it looked into very carefully.

In any other interesting field, whether it is homoeopathy or ayurvedic or unani or any other system of medicine, we are prepared to study it very carefully, because we want a technological break-through in reproductive biology and contraception.

The final point is the most important point and it is about monitoring. A lot of money has been spent on family planning in 20 years. I am sorry, I would not say that it is being wasted. A lot of work has been done and an awareness has been created; a background has been created. However, I must admit that I am not satisfied with the monitoring procedure so far. All that we have done is to give the money to the States and we do not really know what, in fact, is happening on the ground. So, one of the important elements of my new policy—if the hon. Members study it carefully—is that there will be a more imaginative and intensive monitoring than before, whereas we are giving incentives, we are giving more compensation; we are doing a lot of things. we must assure that there is no wastage and there is no misuse of funds.

Therefore, I would like to assure the House that this is a serious matter which is receiving our very close attention and we will try and ensure—nobody can hundred per cent ensure that there will not be any leakage—that leakage and misuse of fund is reduced to the absolute minimum.

These are all very important aspects of the policy. There is also the question of compulsory sterilisation, which, as I said, in my speech, has been the subject of lovely debate. Even in this House, strong views have been expressed from both sides for it and against it. We are fully aware of the complex and sensitive nature of this matter and know that we are now trying to reverse millions of years' procreative instinct because of the change in the environment of the world and the demographic profile. We know that it is a delicate matter and a sensitive matter and therefore we have decided, at least for the time being, that there will be no Central legislation. There was a strong body of opinion which said that we should have Central legislation but we feel this is not the time for it, at least yet. But we have kept our options open, as somebody remarked, because, after all, if ultimately in the national interest something has to be done, it may have to be done. But today the development of infrastructure is uneven and, therefore, unless you have the infrastructure, I am afraid it is simply not possible for you because, even if you have an Act, you cannot enforce it because compulsory sterilisation involves millions of sterilisation operations and they have got to be performed in hygienic conditions. You have got to have the required doctors and health services, which many States do not have. Therefore, Central legislation has, for the time being, been ruled out. However—and this a very important point—there are some States which have expressed the view that they are ready. Now, I used the word 'feel' on which Prof. Rao made some comment. The feeling is not purely a subjective one; the feeling is something in which we also will enter. After all if a State says it is ready, we will also see whether or not the infrastructure is ready. But the point is, if in a State, public opinion is also largely ready—of course you will never get 100 per cent unanimity, but if public opinion is ready and if they have the infrastructure, we will not say that we will not allow them to do it. Therefore, while we are not having any Central legislation, we have said that those States which have the necessary infrastructure, if they feel that the time is ripe, can go ahead. After all, the State will also function through the State Legislature which is duly elected; it is not the fiat or the whim of an individual which is expressed

through their Legislatures. Each, in its sphere, is as sovereign as we are in our own. Therefore, when we talk of the States, it is not a question of the Minister wanting it or the Chief Minister wanting it: a policy of this nature will naturally be adopted by the Legislature and various other bodies. So, if after full consideration, a State feels that it is ready for it, we do not intend to veto its legislation.

DR. V. K. R. VARALARAJA RAO: But is the Centre going to satisfy itself that the State has got the necessary infrastructure? It is not a question of public opinion.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): If some States want to do it, and you are not doing it, why should you stop them?

DR. KARAN SINGH: That is exactly what I am saying

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Public opinion ultimately gets itself equated to the Party whip. If legislative opinion becomes the public opinion? What is public opinion?

DR. KARAN SINGH: In our democracy, public opinion is expressed through individuals and, as far as legislation is concerned, it is exppressed through the Legislature. After all, when we pass a Bill in this House, we don't have a referendum, but we pass every Bill after mature deliberation. Therefore, it would be dangerous thing if we set ourselves up as some kind of a Tribunal .....

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: When public opinion cannot be expressed in these days of Emergency and press censorship, how are you going to assess public opinion?

DR. KARAN SINGH: I would like to say that, obviously, any State which wants to go in for this will assure itself, firstly, that it has got the infrastructure; otherwise, it will make a fool of itself by passing a Bill which becomes a dead letter. After all, we should not use it unless there is infrastructure.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: You are talking of various State Legislatures doing it. Would you also consider the Members of the Legislature first complying with it before they pass any legislation inflicting it on the people?

DR. KARAN SINGH: Those Members who are still in the reproductive age group should, certainly, take advantage of this.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Till what age is a male reproductive?

DR. KARAN SINGH: Sky is the limit.

Before any State passes it, the public opinion, obviously, will be taken into account, and I am sure that no State wants a situation where lakhs of people are ragged screaming to the operation table.

I would like to say here that a lot of points were raised with regard to Delhi. As far as I am concerned, let me say that I have received no complaint, and the Lt. Governor has denied the complaints. *(Interruptions)* There are two things: one is persuation and the other is coercion. If any complaint is received, it should be directed to the concerned State authorities, and I can assure you that any complaints received by the Government of India will be carefully looked into by the Home Ministry and action taken. The point that I would like to make is this. When you move from a *laissez faire* situation into an activist policy, there is bound to be a certain amount of tension, whether it is a question of land reforms or anything else....*(Interruptions)*. When you change the situation, when you change the attitude, let us be realistic—a certain amount of tension is inevitable, and a certain amount of civilized and gentle pressure, from time to time,

[Dr. Karan Singh]

may become necessary. However, I would like to say that we are instructing every State and our own officers that they must act in this matter with sympathy, understanding and imagination. Our policy is for the welfare of the people, and we are not going to be a party to unnecessary harassment and coercion. Why should there be an assumption that anybody on that side is more committed to the welfare of the people than we are? We are committed to the welfare of the people. We represent the people of this country, and I can assure the House that we will be the first people to see that no undue harassment takes place. Ours is a vast country, and may be, certain cases occur from time to time, but we will look into those and take immediate action. (*Intrruptions*). But I would also urge that we must be very careful about rumours because there are certain elements in this country who are trying to utilise these things in order to mislead the public opinion Therefore, I would urge on the hon. Members with all the emphasis at my command that, if there is any coercion, any misuse of authority, they may bring it to our notice ..(*Interruptions*)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री · दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कार्पोरेशन का सर्कुलर है क्या यह भी रूमर है

DR. KARAN SINGH: Our policy in this matter is very clear. There should be no room for doubt. If a State wishes to do compulsory sterilisation, if it is ready and if the public opinion is ready, then we will certainly not stand in their way. There is a difference between motivation and coercion. If we feel that there is any undue harassment, as I said, it is our responsibility to safeguard the welfare of the people and we will do it. But we should be very careful because my information is that a number of elements, who do not find any other outlet, are trying to mislead the public opinion... (*Interruptions*) They are trying to create a fear-psychosis. The teacher is an important person in society. Why should he not motivate? If he does not motivate, who else will do that? I do not understand your reluctance in this matter. The teacher is *guru*, he has got to motivate.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: When everybody is called upon to help in this matter, why should teachers not do their duty?.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Unnecessarily, the Members are getting excited. Shri Ramavatar Shastri, if you have got a circular, please send it to the Minister. Let the Minister first conclude his speech. I will not allow any interruption now.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Sir, I would like to say that efforts are being made by some elements to create a fear psychosis and a scare in the country.. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI. I have already sent the circular to you.

DR. KARAN SINGH I would like to make one other important point. If there is any problem with regard to any particular circular, it can be brought to my notice and I would look into it, but I am making a much more important point. We have now embarked on a unique venture. This national population policy is not a question of gimmicks; it is something which is an urgent necessity, if we want to build up as a nation and prosper. I would urge upon the hon. Members with all the emphasis at my command that we must approach this question with maturity, imagination and with understanding. It must not be used to exploit the people and no sectoral or sectional approach will be called for. If a sectoral approach is there, it will have a disastrous backlash and the whole policy will be in danger. With all the emphasis at my command, I would say that if there are genuine problems, we will look into them and my colleagues in the States will look into them. We

do not want to pry into peoples' private life unnecessarily. In the foreign press also, when we do not do anything, they say that the Indians are breeding like rabbits, why should they help us? When we start doing something, they say that this is fascism and policemen are entering into bed-rooms. We are damned, if we do something; we are also damned if we do not do anything. That is the position.

After a mature and careful consideration, we have got this policy. We will do it in a mature manner. I can assure this House that as Minister for Health and Family Planning, I will be extremely careful in this matter. I will try to impress upon our officials also. Let them not do it. Sometimes in their over-zealousness they may overstep the bounds of propriety; it is possible, human nature being what it is. Any such case we will look into, but please do not use individual cases which may or may not take place to try and create a scare in this nation because that will be very bad for our national interests.

One or two points more and I will have done. Take the question of recanalisation. This is a very important point. We are trying to develop a procedure whereby vasectomies and tubectomies can be more easily recanalised so that in the event of some calamity or some misfortune it is possible to reverse the operation. This is a point which some members made. We are looking into it and we are trying to do that as much as possible. When all this policy is accepted, the target laid down for a birth rate of 25 per thousand by the year 1984 and a growth rate of 1.4, I think, can be achieved. But I would like finally to appeal to the members of the House for full support on this question of population because as I see it, Parliament is the tribune of the people. Parliament is the highest body where public opinion is represented and expressed and I would like to appeal that we are now embarking upon a massive programme of motivation and re-education. This is what in fact this population policy is. We have drawn together the social elements, the economic elements, education and so on into a single structure and, I am sure with the stress on rural health, on child welfare and coupled with the national population policy, this will be a major step in building a prosperous India in the years and decades to come.

SHRIMATI PARVATI KRISHNAN: I appreciate very much what the Minister has said. But it pains me very much that when we have come here with a sense of responsibility and are extending our co-operation in the whole family planning programme, we should be accused of being rumour-mongers or spreading rumours....

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Did he mean that? Nobody said it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Why are you accepting the cap if it does not fit you? Why do you say that it applies to you?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Let the Minister say if he meant the Communist Party.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister never meant you or any Group.

SHRIMATI PARVATI KRISHNAN: When it is said in concrete reference to the context of what was being said about coercion, then it means it because we brought here certain cases of coercion. That is why I said it with a full sense of responsibility and what was that? We requested the Minister—not that 'Bring it to my notice, I will do something'—you cannot shut the door of the stable after the horse has been stolen away. All that we are requesting you is that when you are talking of motivation, when you are talking of persuasion...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: What is this? Is she making a speech?

MR. SPEAKER: Only question, please.

SHRIMATI PARVATI KRISHNAN: I want a clarification.

I requested the Minister to give us an assurance....... (*Interruptions*) Please be patient. I requested the Minister to give us an assurance that he would instruct all the officials concerned, all the Departments concerned and all the State Governments concerned that stringent

[Smt. Parvati Krishnan]

action will be taken against those who use coercive measures because whosoever is so doing, will be going against your policy of motivation and persuasion. Not that you will just talk to them, but you will take stringent measures against anybody who is guilty of coercion, Police or anybody. This is all we want.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: We also say with the same sense of authority and responsibility that there are rumour-mongers in this country who do not want the population policy to succeed and, therefore, the Minister is right. Let the Minister say whether he meant that Mr. Banerjee is a rumour-monger. I say there are in this country rumour-mongers who are doing this

DR. KARAN SINGH As I have said, if there is any such case—*e.g.* this is Delhi. Now, the Lt. Governor is the competent authority. He has denied it. Therefore, I will not. Let me be clear. I said, "Beware of rumours because rumours are being spread." While stringent action should be taken against any erring official, equally stringent action should be taken against anybody who vitiates the atmosphere. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: I want to make it clear that nobody should doubt our intentions. We have always been supporting the National Development Programme I want to know from the Minister whether it is the policy of the Government of India not to make sterilisation compulsory and use coercion and compulsion? I desire to known this whether it be in Delhi or any other place.

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJEE (New Delhi): This morning, I had a talk with the Director of Education, Delhi. I referred to the circular which was placed yesterday on the table of the House. He told me that he had not sent any circular and if there are people who are working exuberantly in that regard, he will look into the matter. He said that there was no compulsion about it. He said that he would take steps to see that that was not done.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Hon. member from Muslim League has made a point. I have made it clear that we are not having a central law of compulsion. However, if a State is ready, we will not stand in their way.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put cut motions Nos. 3 to 8 and 18 to 41 to the vote of the House.

Cut Motions Nos. 3 to 8 and 18 to 41 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 46 to 48 relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Planning."

The motion was adopted.

[*Demands for Grants, 1976-77 in respect of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning which were voted by Lok Sabha, are shown below—Ed.*]

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 23-3-1976		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
46.	Ministry of Health and Family Planning .	11,54,000	..	57,68,000	..
47.	Medical and Public Health . .	15,22,01,000	7,22,37,000	73,46,08,000	36,11,83,000
48.	Family Planning .	12,70,48,000	1,67,000	63,52,42,000	8,33,000

13.18 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS, 1976-77—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF ENERGY

MR SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 29 to 31 relating to the Ministry of Energy for which 4 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who desire to move their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 29 to 31 relating to the Ministry of Energy."

Demands for Grants, 1976-77 in respect of the Ministry of Energy

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 23-3-1976		Amount of Demands for Grants submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
29.	Ministry of Energy	8,87,000	..	44,35,000	..
30.	Power Development	9,19,81,000	18,20,10,000	45,99,05,000	91,00,50,000
31.	Coal and Lignite	3,72,14,000	45,79,00,000	18,62,20,000	228,95,01,000

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI BIJOY MODAK (Hooghly): Mr Speaker, this is perhaps the first time that this Ministry is being discussed in this Parliament.

13.19 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The Minister has become jubilant about the performance in his Ministry. He has given figures after figures in the Report. But his jubilation is quite unwarranted because the factual position of power in the country does not justify it. He has given figures of installed capacity of power. Though the installed capacity of power is increasing there is no sign of overcoming the crisis. Whatever rise is shown in power generation in official statistics is nullified by the erratic power breakdowns which is causing enormous losses to the country Lakhs of rupees are being lost.

Now, take the question of West Bengal. There is great power shortage in this region. I will give the figures. Though during 1976-77 the total declared installed capacity is estimated at 1,219 million watts, the firm production capacity is only 792 million watts. The estimated demand according to official figures stands at 1,212 million watts having thereby a clear shortfall of about 420 million watts. The 8th Power Survey conducted by the Central Water and Power Commission has visualised that even in 1978-79 the State would be still in the grip of power shortage.

[Shri Bijoy Modak]

The mechanical failure of power stations has been a regular feature of the power breakdown. According to the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* of the 7th April, 1976, a spokesman of the DVC said that spare parts had to be imported from the USA for the No. 1 unit at Chandrapura, without which its repair was not possible. Similarly, the 2nd Durgapur Power Station of the DVC is also out of Commission for the last 3 or 4 months. Experts from West Germany had to be brought in for its repairs. Even the Tarapore Atomic Power Station was facing difficulties when American aid-givers were pressurising the Government while granting atomic fuel for the project.

Thus, the dependence of foreign countries for the supply of generators and their spare parts has been one of the major causes of the power crisis. Some of the power generating sets supplied by western countries were found to be defective. But the Government could not do anything for these substandard supplies. After all, beggars cannot be choosers.

Perhaps the most servile attitude of the Government is seen when the British-owned Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Limited is allowed to corner profits endlessly. Instead of nationalising this company without payment of any compensation, the Government recently allowed this company to expand its business by giving an assurance that it would not be nationalised. This foreign owned company is allowed to purchase power from public sector units at a cheaper rate and then sell it at Calcutta at a higher rate. Over and above this, the company is permitted to increase the price of power considerably and to add to its profitability. As if this is not enough, the company has been given permission to introduce electronic computer and thus throw out of job several of the clerical staff. The West Bengal Government and the Government of India will stand surety to a loan of Rs. 100 crores from the World Bank. Instead of wooing a foreign monopoly, why does not the Government take over the entire company? Perhaps they do not want to displease the aid-givers. The Indian monopoly houses are also allowed to earn profits by the Government even after independence. The Tatas are still allowed to control two power generating companies. They have earned enough from these projects and it is high time that the Government takes them over. But you are allowing the public utility to be converted into a hunting-ground for profit by Indian and foreign monopolists. So long as this policy continues the power crisis in the country will continue unabated. All your plans would remain on paper while the people would continue to suffer under the heels of the power crisis.

Coming to Recession in Coal Industry, the Government is making tall claims about the performance of the Coal India Limited. However, the facts given in a Market Survey Report prepared by Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., a subsidiary of Coal India Limited, have highlighted the following factors:—

1. Consumers are complaining about under weighing of consignment, mixing of dust in coal and bad quality of coal supplied by the Coal companies.

2. Demand for coal is drastically falling due to recession.

3 If coal production goes up within the country it would have no internal market.

The Report points out:

"General recession in the economy during the year also adversely affected coal markets".

Also, in that Report it is said:

"In Delhi, Delhi Small Industries Development Corporation is in charge of distribution of hard and soft coke. The Report notes, DSIDC had to suspend supplies of hard coke since August, 1975 following reduced

demand from foundry units which faced closure due to less demand for their final products and stringent financial terms. DSIDC therefore found it difficult to dispose of the stock of nearly 8000 metric tonnes."

Again, after discussion with the Association, the Report says:

"The members anticipated that during this season not more than 50 per cent of the total brick kilns would be fired which itself was not an optimistic picture. Even with 50 per cent brick kilns functioning, demand would be negligible and that too around January, 1976".

Regarding U. P., the Report further says:—

"At the time of survey, the State had heavy stocks of slack coal and due to low pace of construction activities, normal demand was not picking up."

Now, coming to a major coal-consuming State like Maharashtra, the Report says:

"It has been found that demand of hard coke was reduced to one-third by November, 1975 as compared to January, 1975."

Thus, there is an allround decline in demand of coal within the country. Yet, you talk of more production. This is mainly for export. Hence your policy has now become higher production not for higher domestic consumption but for exports at a loss.

The report further says:

"This will highlight the cooked up figures of production by mixing coal with substandard items."

Regarding U. P. the report says:

"It was understood that consumers were not drawing coke supplies due to uncertainty of quality and enroute shortage. Consumers appeared to have developed lack of confidence about standard of loading and about accuracy of weighment".

What is the opinion of Sahu Chemicals and Fertilisers? They also expressed reluctance to resume supplies of hard coke from Bharat Coking Coal Limited due to poor quality. The same is the position with regard to Kerala. The Report says:

"They found coke mixed with dust and depot insisted for its sale as such."

What about Andhra? They were sore about mixing of nut coke which went as waste. According to Maharashtra, they also bitterly complained about short receipt of material in wagons even when the wagon reached the destination without any mark of tampering.

Sir, I am reading all these official reports which clearly prove how the Coal Organisations are now indulging in most dishonest methods of trade. For them, now 'Dishonesty is the best policy'.

In 1974-75, West Bengal has also said that the quality of coal suddenly deteriorated and supply also became erratic. Extraneous materials like sand could often be detected with coal. This point was raised by the CITU State Committee stating that bad quality of coal damaged the boilers of the power station and the good quality of coal would increase the power generation by 10 to 15 per cent. In 1974 the Government of West Bengal admitted in writing the correctness of these complaints. These facts pinpoint the chaotic conditions prevailing in coal industry. Yet the Government is introducing more and more mechanisation and reducing job potential. The Coal India Limited has already declared 40 thousand workers as surplus.

When the internal demand is falling the Government is making a drive for export at a price below cost of production but the worldwide recession is affecting even developing countries and, as such, Government would find the international market conditions to be difficult. The coal industry would enter a deeper economic crisis than

[Shri Bijoy Modak]

ever before. Already the stock position which CIL is estimated to be over 10 million tonnes, which is the highest in the history of Indian coal industry.

Now, I will say a few words about the anti-labour policy of Coal India Limited. The coal organisation is dominated by ex-army officers. There were several technically qualified persons in the Organisation but they were not promoted. Since the assumption of office by the new Chairman, CIL has become a refuge of retired army officials. He has appointed ex-Army brigadier as Chief of Staff who is introducing regimentation in the Organisation.

I understand that in the Head Office of the CIL the Union wrote about 50 memoranda since the introduction of Emergency but the Management has not found time to reply to any one of them. Favouritism in the matter of recruitment and promotion is rampant. A person who was a security guard in the former private sector coal company has been promoted as Chief Security Officer. Although he has no elementary required qualification yet he is today drawing the scale of supervisory staff.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the use of anti-social elements has been a common affair. In Nirsa area in Bihar the police arrested anti-social elements with unlicensed arms who were working as security guards in front of the Area Manager's office. No action has been taken against the Officer for maintaining a private army to terrorise the workers.

In Bisrampur colliery (Madhya Pradesh) the Management recruited about 15 anti-social elements illegally without even referring to the employment exchange. During the last month six of these anti-social elements were arrested by the police from the colliery quarters in connection with several dacoity and rape cases.

Then, Sir, the issuing of charge-sheets and suspensions has become a common affair in coal mines. The recent drive to boost production has been undertaking at the cost of safety of workers. In Bisrampur area 19 workers were injured during the recent production drive. The Chasnala tragedy has highlighted the callousness of the management and the authorities towards the question of safety of mines. As far as Chasnala is concerned, even the maps were found to be incorrect. The Safety Department was a silent spectator to this. Many mines are not inspected even once in a year.

In Raniganj coal belt several mine workers have complained about the inferior timber supplied by the contractors and accepted by the officials. According to an official study, half of the accidents occur due to fall of sides and roof. Bad timber is one of the major causes of such accidents. It is necessary to break the link between the contractors and the officials so that these malpractices are stopped forthwith.

The wage question of the workers in the Electricity Undertakings is being kept pending for a very long time. The recommendations of the Wage Guidelines Committee have been kept pending for a very long time. This aspect of the question must be attended to early. In the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project, Kota, the demands of the workers are neither considered nor even referred to a Tribunal. Leading trade union functionaries are being suspended and dismissed arbitrarily. With such anti-working class policy how can you organise the energy policy on a proper plane. Therefore, instead of indulging in self-glorification the Government should pay proper attention to the energy needs of the people.

Finally, I want to point out the significance of Lenin's dictum 'Electricity plus Soviet power is Communism'. But here in India, electricity is conjoined to monopoly houses, local and foreign. Here electricity is for production for

the upper few and export only and not for domestic consumption, people's consumption. Under such conditions, you are sure of going not towards your professed socialism but towards a kind of State monopoly capitalism. History will prove it. With these words, I oppose the Demands.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to construct High Dam near Barakshetra over river Kosi for generating 18 lakh kilowatts of cheapnot hydel power (1)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to ensure adequate availability of power in all villages of the country (2)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Discrimination against north Bihar by keeping its *per capita* consumption of power at the level of one-seventh of that of the all India average and one-sixth of that of the rest of Bihar (4)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Urgency of increasing *per capita* consumption of power in north Bihar to the level of the rest of Bihar (5)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Urgency of constructing a super thermal power station in Bihar (6)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of making adequate energy available for small scale and cottage industries and agriculture at a cheaper rate (7)].

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to produce 1.8 million K.W. electricity by building a multipurpose dam on Kosi river near Barah (8)]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to raise the per head production and consumption of electricity in north Bihar to the level of the whole of Bihar (9)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to stop load shedding of electricity (11)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to implement rural electrification scheme (12)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to prevent huge accumulation of coal at the pit heads of coal mines (13)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to ensure supply of electricity to farmers and small entrepreneurs as per their requirements (14)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

[Failure to provide adequate financial assistance for electrification of villages in the State (15)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise private coal mines of Bihar (16)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check periodical rise in the prices of soft coke despite increase in its production (17)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a thermal power station at Katihar (18)]

"That the demand under the head' 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to set up a thermal power station at Muzaffarpur despite assurance (19)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check large scale theft of power (20)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase *per capita* consumption of power of north Bihar (21)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy" be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide cheap power to poor farmers and city-dwellers (22)]

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): Mr Deputy-Speaker, I rise to support the demands of the Ministry of Energy. At the outset, I would like to congratulate the Ministry on their performance during the year under review. In the last two years, 1973-74 and 1974-75, the country witnessed an acute power shortage in all the States. The shortage was as much as 30 to 70 per cent. This resulted in shortages of production, industrial and agricultural.

This power shortage was not only due to failure of monsoon because the failure of the monsoon affects only hydel power, not thermal power, but on account of the obstructive attitude of the opposition in creating dislocation of movement of wagons of coal and so on. Therefore, the power shortage was much more than was expected. Fortunately, during this year things have improved. We must see that this improvement continues and also increases further and further. We are not satisfied with what we have achieved We must achieve more

During this year, the generation of power per day has gone up to 260 million units whereas last year during the same period (March) it was 201 million units. This means an increase of 30 per cent in the production of power units. This year the total units produced is a little less than 80,000 million units It is a record ever reached

The installed capacity of thermal and hydro is about 14,000 MW. Last year it was about 11,200 MW. This year there was an addition of 1.800 MW.

Government has given top priority to two things, one irrigation and two, power generation. In 1974-75, the total provision made was Rs. 780 crores and in 1975-76, the year under review, it was Rs. 1,100 crores. In the next year, it will be Rs. 1,490 crores. This will create an additional capacity of 2,500 MW. When this capacity materialises, there will be

no shortage. There will be a surplus. When sufficient power is available for industry and agriculture, industrial and agricultural production will increase and there will be no fear in our minds that we will have to face again a further power shortage, a problem which the consumer had to face in the last two years. This is the position. I shall now come to some other points which require great and detailed attention by the hon. Minister: the efficiency at which our power projects are working. They work at very low efficiency. According to the reports, they work at 47 per cent efficiency. That means, out of the installed capacity of 14,000 kws, we get 7000 mws. That means that the yield is very low. Our power projects should come to an efficiency of 85 or 90 per cent. It was being achieved in many units but there are certain units which have very low efficiency. The result is that the return on investment is very low and that leads to increased cost of production of energy. The consumer is made to suffer and the government also suffers. The most important thing is to increase the efficiency so that the country could get the benefit of the installed capacity from power projects.

There are certain handicaps in this connection. It is not a central subject. tI is a state subject and electricity is distributed through state electricity boards. In the annual report for this year the hon. Minister says: "For efficient utilisation of power it is essential to have an adequate transmission and distribution system and to operate the indigenous power system in an integrated manner." Here the snag is: how far is our distribution system perfect? Where is it lacking and what is required to improve the distribution system and the generating system? The functioning of state electricity boards is disappointing, they have no finances and they run with only loans from the state governments. The state electricity boards have no capital of their own. They are at the mercy of the state governments. With the result they are not in a position to make payments for machinery or generating sets that they purchase. It has been reported that the HMT were not getting payments for one year or more from the electricity boards. The financial position of the state electricity boards should be improved. In this connection also, the hon. Minister should take some action. The purpose cannot be served by merely saying that it is a state subject; it is a national subject. After all national funds are being invested, whether of the state or of the centre. The projects are being put up for the benefit of the nation to help increase agricultural and industrial production. If they are working at low efficiency such as 47 per cent, what happens? They cannot pay for the stores they purchase; they cannot carry out maintenance and repairs as and when required. This has to be looked into so that the investments made for power generation could bring the needed benefit to the nation. We are getting much less than what we should get. Adding capacity is good. But if efficiency is lower and the return is lower, what benefit do we get? The hon. Minister is himself a technical person and has knowledge of these things and I request him to look into this and improve the efficiency of the existing plants and tell us while he replies what action he proposes to take in this connection. The customers are suffering because of the lower efficiency. I would like to point out here that the Members are now paying Rs. 10 or Rs. 15.0 more on account of electricity charges. The charges have gone up by 150 per cent and it is because the cost of production of electricity has gone up. Therefore, it is very essential that this point should be looked into.

Now, I come to the other point. I am very happy to note that the Minister has been successful in completing a negotiation with the World

[Shri S. R. Damani]

Bank and he has been successful in getting 150 million dollars for the provision of transmission lines in Eastern and Western regions. If the National Grid system is maintained properly, all the regions can be supplied with electricity properly and equitably. At present we find that there are difficulties in the supply of electricity in each region at one time or the other. There is a surplus of electricity in a certain region and there is a shortage of electricity in some other region. This imbalance in the matter of supply of electricity should be removed and proper care should be taken to see that the electricity supply is maintained throughout the country at all times. Now, for the National Grid, the Hon'ble Minister gave an assurance that this would be looked into. But I want to know what time this National Grid will come into force. We should have a uniformity in the supply of electricity from one end to the other and we should also see that there is no wastage of power in the country. I am not going into the details of this but I would submit that the National Grid is very important and necessary steps should be taken to implement this immediately.

Now, I want to mention about the rural electrification. It is very important. In our country there are about 5,75,000 villages. In a period of 25 years, rural electrification could be possible only in 1,75,000 villages. That means about 30 per cent of the rural areas are covered. For the remaining number of villages, that is, about 4,00,000 villages, it will take about 75 years before electricity is made available. Therefore, it is very essential that the rural electrification programme is speeded up The development of the economy of the villages primarily depends on the electrification of the rural areas. If the villages get the supply of electricity, they can increase the agricultural production. I would therefore stress that the rural electrification must get the top-most priority and all the villages must be covered within ten years. The Hon'ble Minister in his reply would like to mention about the programme of rural electrification in a little more detail so that the public may know about this and they are assured that by vigorous rural electrification programme, the economy of the backward areas will be developed through the supply of electricity.

Coal is very important: Two years back there was shortage of coal which posed us a problem. Now we are facing the problem of surplus of coal. It is a good thing that efficiency has increased and we have been able to produce 98 million tonnes during this year. But it is being said that the quality of coal has deteriorated. The officials are more concerned to show the maximum quantity of production My suggestion is that quality also should be improved. Side by side, we must look to the safety of the workers also. Chasnala has opened our eyes to this. We have nationalised coalmines. but we should find out the actual conditions of the mines, which are good. which are not good. which are safe to operate, what are the safety measures to be adopted, etc Mines which are not safe or which are not economical to operate should be sorted out. All efforts should be made to increase the efficiency which is very low. Capacity utilisation should be given top priority. The formation of a national grid should also get priority.

With these wards, I support the Demands of the Ministry.

श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर' (केसरिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय सही अर्थों में ऊर्जा का प्रश्न आज विश्व-व्यापी प्रश्न बन गया है । इस की दो तस्वीर हमारे सामने आती हैं । एक पूंजीवादी देशों की और दूसरी समाजवादी देशों की ।

जहां आज दुनिया के बड़े बड़े देश जैसे अमरीका, जापान, पश्चिमी जर्मनी, फ्रांस, हालैंड आदि देश ऊर्जा के संकट से पीड़ित हैं, वहां समाजवादी मुल्कों में जहां पर ऊर्जा की व्यवस्था और विकास एक योजना बद्ध तरीके से हुआ, वहां ऊर्जा संकट नहीं है । मैं यह बात इस लिये नही कह रहा हूं कि समाजवादी मुल्कों के साथ हमारी सैद्धान्तिक एकता है, बल्कि इस लिये कह रहा हूं कि दुनिया की अनेकों अथारिटीज़ ने, जिन में माइकल टेंजर जैसे विद्वान शामिल हैं उन्होंने भी इस बात को माना है । श्री टेंजर ने एक किताब लिखी है—

World Struggle for Power and Wealth

उसकी समीक्षा में कहा गया है—मैं उसी को कोट कर रहा हूं—

In sharp contrast, the communist world has been saved from agonies of the west.

वे आगे कहते हैं--

By moving away from the laissez-faire system to planned one, the use of energy is much more sensible.

आज विश्व में ऊर्जा का प्रश्न विश्व की राजनीति, समाज व्यवस्था, आर्थिक विकास एवं कई तरह की पेचीदगियां से जुड़ा हुआ है । ऊर्जा के महत्व को इस बात से भी जाना जा सकता है कि सब से पहले समाजवादी राज्यों के संस्थापक महान लेनिन ने कहा था—

Electrification plus collectivisation is equal to Socialism

एक फार्मूला उन्होंने तय किया था—आप इस के महत्व को समझ सकते हैं ।

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : थोडा सा फर्क है, लेकिन सैद्धान्तिक फर्क नहीं है ।

श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर' : पं० नेहरु ने भी कहा था—

Development of power and its use by human beings would be one of the ways of writing the history of the world.

यह पंडित जी ने भी कहा था । तो जो लोग इस बात को समझते हैं कि ऊर्जा का महत्व कितना है उन्हों ने इस के बारे में चर्चा की है । आज ऊर्जा के महत्व का सवाल विश्व के टेक्नोलाजिकल डेवलपमेंट, देश की दूरगामी और तात्कालिक आवश्यकताओं के साथ जोड़ कर देखा जा सकता है । मैं कहता हूं कि ऊर्जा मंत्रालय की कोई नीति नहीं है और नीति इस अर्थ में कि ऊर्जा मंत्रालय चार जगह फैला हुआ है । एक ऐसा शरीर है जिस के चार अंग अलग अलग हैं फिर भी वह शरीर बना हुआ है । ऐसा यह मंत्रालय है । इसलिये नीतियों में गड़बड़ होना स्वाभाविक है । उदाहरण के लिए पैट्रोलियम किसी के पास, पन बिजली दूसरे के हाथ में कोयला और पावर आप के हाथ में ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : सुझाव क्या है ।

श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर' : सुझाव दे रहा हूं । आप की रिपोर्ट दो भागों में बंटी हुई है । आप ने उस में अपनी सफलताओं की चर्चा की है और सफलताएं निश्चित रूप से प्रशंसनीय हैं क्योंकि पहले जहां 2.3 मिलियन किलोवाट बिजली प्रति घंटे पैदा होती थी वहां पर 22.7 मिलियन क्लिोवाट बिजली पैदा होती है. यानी 10 गुना । वैसे ही प्रति व्यक्ति बिजली की खपत 1951 में जहां 17.6 किलोवाट प्रति आवर थी वहां पर 100 किलोवाट हो गई है । वैसे ही गांवो के विद्युतीकरण के सिलसिले में आपने कहा है कि 1 लाख 6 हजार गांवों में विद्युतीकरण किया है । यानी 30 प्रतिशत गांवों में आप ने बिजली लगाई है । यह सफलता वैसे अपने आप में बड़ी लगती है, लेकिन जब देश की पृष्ठभूमि में देखा जाय तो यह बहुत ही नगण्य है और 30 वर्ष में 30 प्रतिशत गांवों में बिजली लगी तो फिर 70 प्रतिशत शेष गांवों में बिजली देने में 70 वर्ष लगेंगे ।

वैसे ही आप ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में हरिजन बस्तियो में बिजली लगाने की बात की है । मैं अपने अनुभव के आधार पर कहता हूं

[श्री कमल मिश्र 'मधुकर']

कि हरिजन बस्तियों में बिजली लगाने का काम एक ढोंग है क्योंकि मैं अपने क्षेत्र की बात जानता हूं, मैं उदाहरण दे सकता हूं गांवों के, जहां पर बिजली के पोल गाड़ दिये गये हैं, लेकिन बिजली नहीं लगी है। और बिजली लगाने का काम कौन करेगा, मेन्टेनेंस कौन करेगा, खर्च कौन वहन करेगा इस की कोई योजना नहीं है। इसलिये हरिजन बस्तियों में बिजली लगाने का काम केवल आत्म प्रवंचना हो सकती है, अपने संतोष की बात हो सकती है। जब कि वास्तव में प्रगति बहुत ही धीमी है।

वैसे ही आप ने कहा है कि पूर्वी क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के सिलसिले में बहुत धीमी प्रगति हुई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस धीमी प्रगति का क्या कारण है? कौन इस धीमी प्रगति के लिये जिम्मेदार है? राज्य सरकार या आप, या ठेकेदार जिम्मेदार है या अफसर लोग जिम्मेदार हैं? और जिन पर जिम्मेदारी है उन के खिलाफ़ कोई कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये कि नहीं, इस का कोई जिक्र आप ने नहीं किया है। इसलिये रिपोर्ट की एक तस्वीर अच्छी लगती है, परन्तु देश के संदर्भ में उस पर आप को संतोष नहीं करना चाहिये। मैं यह इसलिये भी कह रहा हूं कि पिछले दो साल पहले बिजली के बारे में त्राहि त्राहि मची हुई थी। और इधर आप ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि :

"As a result, some of the thermal power capacity was kept as a reserve due to lack of demand."

तो पहले सप्लाई को ले कर और अब डिमान्ड को ले कर यह स्थिति है। आप को मालूम है कि पटना में 4 घंटे तक ऐसा ब्रेक डाउन हुआ था जिस का असर पूरे बिहार पर पड़ा। तो कभी आप की मांग बढ़ती है तो खपत नहीं होती, और कभी पूर्ति इतनी है कि मांग की कमी है। इस से पता चलता है कि योजनाबद्ध विकास और नीति आप की नहीं है। इस पर आप का ध्यान देना चाहिये।

एक यू० एन० रिपोर्ट है जिस के अनुसार

"Experts have calculated that in the year 2000, the world population will be twice as in 1970 and consumption of all types of power on earth will increase at least by five times and this will require 36,000 million tonnes of fuel for consumption."

तो इस का मतलब यह है कि दुनिया की स्थिति का जो मूल्यांकन है, उस के अनुसार हमारी प्रगति इस मामले में बहुत कम है और इस की रफ़्तार को बढ़ाना पड़ेगा। इस मंत्रालय के पास देश के विकास को तेज रफ़्तार से ले जाने वाली कोई निश्चित, दूरगामी और संतुलित नीति नहीं है। आप की नीति में कमजोरी इस बात की है कि बिजली ऊर्जा का पहला साधन तेल और पेट्रोलियम है और उस का पता लगाने के लिए आप ने किस का सहारा लिया। सब से पहले आप ने अमेरिकन लोगों की सहायता ली और उन लोगों ने यहां तक कह दिया कि इस देश में खनिज तेल का पर्याप्त भंडार ही नहीं है। अब सोवियत यूनियन की खोजों से इस दिशा में प्रगति आरम्भ हुई है और अभी जो रिपोर्ट निकली है, अगर उस रिपोर्ट को मान लिया जाए, तो उस में यह दिया है कि बाम्बे हाई में केवल 4 मिलियन टन तेल का भंडार है और 2 ट्रिलियन गैस का भंडार है और अभी तक 9 परसेन्ट का इस्तेमाल हो पाया है और बाकी ज्यों का त्यों पड़ा हुआ है। मुझे पता चला है कि जो तेल का भंडार है यह भी सोवियत सहायता से ही मिला है, जैसा कि मैं ने पहले कहा है और अमेरिका ने तो बता दिया था कि यहां पर तेल का भंडार बहुत कम है।

14 hrs.

ऊर्जा का दूसरा साधन कोयला है। कोयले की हालत क्या है, इस के बारे में

दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने बताया है और मैं भी उन से सहमत हूं । आज कोयले में ओवर प्रोडक्शन का सवाल बन गया है और उस की खपत नहीं हो रही है । बहुत सारे उद्योगों में, रेलवे आदि में खनिज तेल का व्यवहार अधिक बढ़ा दिया गया है जबकि कोयले का इस्तेमाल इस में हो सकता था । आज आप कहते हैं कि कोयले का इन्टरनल मार्केट नहीं है और पिटहेडों पर कोयला जमा पड़ा हुआ है । सीमेंट के कारखानों में भी काफ़ी कोयले का भंडार आप ने जमा कर दिया है । यह बात सही है लेकिन यह सोचना पड़ेगा कि कोयले के उत्पादन की कितनी आवश्यकता है और देश में इस की क्या खपत है । देश की बढ़ती हुई आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए आप को कोयले के सम्बन्ध में नीति तय करनी चाहिए। आज उल्टा यह हो रहा है कि कोयले के इतने उत्पादन के बाद आप मजदूरों की छटनी कर रहे हैं । आप इस को स्कूटीनाइज करें, हमारे पास यह रिपोर्ट आई है ।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कोयले की खानों के पिटहेडो पर, मुहाने पर कोयला जमा पड़ा हुआ है लेकिन वहां पर थरमल पावर प्लान्ट के निर्माण की योजना का अभाव है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि बिहार में तेनूघाट और पतरातू के विकास के सिलसिले में बिहार सरकार ने जो मांग की है, उस की उपेक्षा क्यों की गई है । यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है ।

एक बात यह भी है कि कोयले की ढुलाई में ज्यादा खर्च आता है तो उस को हाई एनर्जी फ्यूल में बदलने की आवश्यकता है लेकिन इस दिशा में आप का जो काम है वह बिल्कुल नगण्य है । इस के अलावा कोयले से तेल निकालने तथा उर्वरक के उत्पादन की दिशा में भी ज्यादा प्रयास नहीं हो रहा है । संयंत्रों के चलाने में इस का उपयोग किया जा सकता है लेकिन इस काम में आप की प्रगति बहुत ही धीमी है । अगर इस काम को द्रुत गति से नहीं किया जाएगा, तो देश का विकास अवरुद्ध हो जाएगा और विकास का सिलसिला आगे नहीं बढ़ पाएगा ।

श्री कृष्णचन्द्र पंत : बम्बई हाई में आप को विश्वास नहीं है ।

श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर' : जितने साधन हैं, उन का इस्तेमाल क्यों नहीं करते हैं। आप ने प्राइवेट कोलरीज को छूट दे दी है और प्राइवेट कोलरी वाले और अधिकारी मिल कर कोयला मजदूरों के साथ गड़बड़ करते हैं ।

तीसरा साधन जो ऊर्जा का है, वह हाइडिल पावर है । हमारे देश में पन बिजली का साधन 41 मिलियन किलोवाट 60 परसेन्ट लोड फैक्टर के आधार पर है । आज तक इस का केवल 8.8 परसेन्ट ही इस्तेमाल हो पाया है । मेरा कहना यह है कि जब तक आप थरमल पावर और हाइडिल पावर दोनों को कम्बाइन नहीं करेंगे, तब तक आप के काम में प्रगति नहीं होगी । परमाणु ऊर्जा का भंडार भी भारत में यद्यपि उतना नहीं फिर भी उनका विकास अधिक तेज करने की जरूरत है । फिर थोरियम, लिथियम, ड्युटेरियम आदि से बिजली उत्पन्न करने की भारी सम्भावनाओं की तरफ हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिये सूर्य रश्मियों से ऊर्जा उत्पन्न करने की सम्भावना इस देश में अकूत है । इस दिशा में कुछ काम भी हुए हैं । लेकिन इसके विकास पर अधिक जोर देने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इसका भंडार अक्षय है ।

गोबर गैस के ऊर्जा के व्यापक पैमाने पर उत्पादन की योजना बनाई जानी चाहिये । बल्कि इसका जाल सारे देश में बिछाया जाना चाहिये । मेरा अनुमान है कि अगर कम से कम दो लाख गोबर गैस प्लांटों की स्थापना कर दी जाए तो सारे देश के देहाती क्षेत्रों में घरेलू कामों की बिजली एवं इंधन सम्बन्धी आधी समस्यायें हल हो सकती हैं । एम एच डी (मैगनेटो हाइड्रो डिनामिक्स) से ऊर्जा

[श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर']

उत्पादन की नई विधि अभी हाल ही में निकली है। यूरोप के कई देशों में इसकी टेकनालाजी का प्रयोग आरम्भ हो गया है। अपने देश में भी इसकी सम्भावना है। उसके विकास पर जोर दिया जाना चाहिये।

आपने मुझे से सुझाव मांगे हैं। अब मैं सुझाव दे रहा हूं। मेरी मांग है कि ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के अन्दर कोयला तथा बिजली उत्पादन के साथ साथ गडुप्रधी बड़ी नदी घाटी योजनाओं को शामिल किया जाना चाहिये क्योंकि बिना इसके पन बिजली के साधनों का सही उपयोग नहीं हो सकेगा।

दूसरी मेरी मांग है कि जिस तरह से आपने परिवार नियोजन सम्बन्धी राष्ट्रीय नीति घोषित की है या बीस प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम चलाया है उसी तरह से राष्ट्र की ऊर्जा नीति की घोषणा भी अविलम्ब की जाए ताकि ऊर्जा के समस्त साधनों तथा देश की तात्कालिक एवं दूरगामी आवश्यकताओं के मूल्यांकन और ऊर्जा के विकास में तीव्र योजना-बद्ध गति लाई जा सके जिससे हम इस मामले में विकसित देशों के समकक्ष आ सकें।

पिछड़े हुए राज्यों के बिजलीकरण पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। आज भी उत्तर बिहार में प्रति व्यक्ति बिजली की खपत 13 या 15 किलोवाट है जबकि देश का औसत 100 किलोवाट है। दक्षिण बिहार का फिर भी कम है, वह 76 किलोवाट है।

मैं मांग करता हूं कि—मुजफ्फरपुर में एक थरमल पावर प्लांट की स्थापना की जाए। डा० राव ने इसके बारे में आश्वासन दिया था। लेकिन इस योजना को स्थगित कर दिया गया है।

मेरी यह भी मांग है कि बराह क्षेत्र की जो सम्भावनाएं हैं उसका भी पता लगाया जाए और उनको भी इस्तेमाल में लाया जाए।

उत्तर बिहार की नदियां तथा पूर्वी क्षेत्र की नदियों का जल विद्युत के उत्पादन के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाना चाहिए।

बिहार इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड ने बिजली के उत्पादन में विकास करने के लिए जिन मांगों को रखा है उसको वह राशि दे कर उस की पूर्ति की जानी चाहिये। उन्होंने विद्युतीकरण के लिए आठ सौ करोड़ रुपये की मांग की है जिस को घटा कर तीन सौ करोड़ कर दिया गया है। मैं मांग करता हूं कि उसकी जरूरत को देखते हुए इस मांग को पूरा किया जाना चाहिये।

ऊर्जा के परम्परागत स्रोतों के अलावा अन्य स्रोतों के सम्बन्ध में छानबीन एवं शोध कार्यों को प्रोत्साहित किया जाए।

कोयला उत्पादन की ओर आप ध्यान दें और इसको और बढ़ाएं तथा कोयला खानों में मजदूरों की छंटनी बन्द की जाए। एक संतुलित नीति अपनाई जाए और खनन प्रणाली को आधुनिक बनाया जाए। मजदूरों को मैनेजमेंट में भागीदार भी बनाया जाए। साथ ही खदान सुरक्षा समिति की सिफारिशों को लागू किया जाए। प्रबन्ध में मजदूरों की शिरकत के सिद्धान्त को बिजली के क्षेत्र में भी लागू किया जाए। तेनुघाट थरमल पावर प्लांट तथा कोयलकारी पनबिजली योजना को केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में ला कर अविलम्ब लागू किया जाए। राष्ट्रीय ग्रिड प्रणाली के कार्य में तेजी लाई जाए। अखिल भारतीय बिजली कर्मचारियों के भोपाल सम्मेलन की मांगों पर विचार किया जाए तथा उनसे वार्ता आरम्भ की जाए। भारत हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्ज भोपाल की उपलब्धियों को कारगर ढंग से इस्तेमाल में लाया जाए। उसने यहां तक विकास कर दिखाया है कि पांच सौ मेगावाट तक का बिजली का इक्विपमेंट लगा सकता है। इस तरह की जो सफलताएं मिली हैं उनको बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये। बिहार में एटोमिक पावर प्लांट दिया जाए। बिजली की चोरी रोकी जाए।

क्रियाओं के इस्तेमाल के लिए बिजली के वास्ते जो जमा रकम प्रणाली है उसको समाप्त किया जाए ।

श्री जी० एस० मिश्र (दिवाड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सबसे पहले ऊर्जा मंत्री श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त और उनके मंत्रालय को बधाई देना चाहता हूं ।

हमारा जो सबसे बड़ा ऊर्जा का साधन कोयला है, सन् 1973-74 में उसका उत्पादन 78 मिलियन टन था । यह मंत्रालय सिर्फ डेढ़ वर्ष पहले बना है । जो भी उस वक्त कोयले का उत्पादन होता था, उसमें ऐश-कन्टेंट बहुत अधिक होता था, यानी कोयला कम होता था और उसमें शैल ज्यादा मिलाया जाता था । लेकिन इस वर्ष जो कोयले का उत्पादन हुआ है, वह करीब-करीब 90 प्रतिशत ज्यादा हुआ है, यानी 135 मिलियन टन, और इसमें ऐश-कन्टेंट भी कम है । यानी सही मायनों में कोयले का उत्पादन हो रहा है, न कि शैल मिलाया जा रहा है । यह अपने में एक नया कीर्तिमान है और यदि इसी रफ्तार से कोयले का उत्पादन हमारे देश में बढ़ता रहा, तो हो सकता है कि अगले वर्ष इसका उत्पादन 250 या 300 मिलियन टन हो जाये ।

लेकिन कोयले का उत्पादन मात्र ही सब कुछ नहीं होता है । कोयले की एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान तक ढुलाई, जहां कि इसकी आवश्यकता होती है, बड़ी भारी चीज है । कोयले की ढुलाई रेलों द्वारा होती है । कोयले के नये नये क्षेत्र निकाले जा रहे हैं, नई-नई खदानें बनाई जा रही हैं । लेकिन इसके साथ ही रेलों का विस्तार नहीं हो रहा है । हमारे यहां के कोयला फील्ड पेंच की बात मैं कह सकता हूं वहां नैरोगेज रेलवे लाइन है जिसकी क्षमता बहुत कम है । उसे ब्राड गेज बनाना आवश्यक है । नया कोयले का क्षेत्र और प्राप्त किया गया है, जिसकी क्षमता 4 मिलियन टन प्रतिवर्ष की होगी । उस पर एक सुपर थर्मल स्टेशन नहीं बनाया जा सकता है, नजदीक ही पेंच का जलाशय है । मैं आशा करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय, थोड़ा इस बात पर सोचेंगे ।

बिजली के बारे में हमारी माननीया प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि गरीबी हटाने का बिजली एक बहुत बड़ा साधन है । इसलिये हमारे 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम में बिजली पर विशेष जोर दिया गया है । इन डेढ़ वर्षों में बिजली में भी जो प्रगति की गई है, इस के लिये मंत्री महोदय ने एक नया कीर्तिमान स्थापित किया है और वह बधाई के पात्र हैं । बिजली पहले से 27 प्रतिशत अधिक उत्पादित हो रही है, लेकिन इस में जो सब से बड़ी कठिनाई है वह यह है कि बिजली स्टेट के इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड उत्पादित करते हैं । केन्द्रीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय का स्टेट इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड पर वैसे कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है, जो कि कानून यह कहता है कि अगर यह चाहे तो नियंत्रण कर सकते हैं ।

जितनी भी बिजली हमारे देश में उत्पादित हो रही है उसकी 96 प्रतिशत बिजली ताप विद्युत् है, थर्मल पावर है । आज हमारी बिजली के उत्पादन और उस के डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की जो सब से बड़ी उपलब्धि है, जिस के लिये केन्द्रीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय का बड़ा भारी योगदान है, वह है रूरल इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन । आज 30 प्रतिशत हिन्दुस्तान के देहातों को बिजली पहुंचाई जा रही है । पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक 46 प्रतिशत देहातों को बिजली पहुंचने लगेगी । यदि विद्युत् उत्पादन बढ़ता है तो सम्भव है कि 50 प्रतिशत तक भी बिजली पहुंच जाये ।

यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है कि स्टेट इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्डज पर केन्द्रीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय का कंट्रोल क्यों नहीं हो रहा है । इंडियन इलैक्ट्रिसिटी एक्ट की धारा 37(1) में कहा गया है -

"The Central Electricity Board may make rules, for the whole or

[श्री जी० एस० मिश्र]

any part of the territories to which this Act extends..."

इसकी व्यवस्था धारा में की गई है ।

"....to regulate the generation, transmission, supply and use of energy and generally, to carry out the purposes and objects of this Act."

इस एक्ट के अनुसार यदि आवश्यक हो, तो विद्युत का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए, या नेशनल ग्रिड बनाने के लिए, जेनरेशन यूनिट्स, ट्रांसमिशन, सप्लाई और मैनेजमेंट आदि को टेक-ओवर किया जा सकता है । अगर यह नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो कम से कम एक होल्डिंग कम्पनी बनाई जाये, जिस में हिन्दुस्तान के सब इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड शामिल हों । कोई न कोई इस प्रकार का काम करना चाहिए कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान के बिजली उत्पादन, ट्रांसमिशन और उसकी सप्लाई पर केन्द्र का पूरा नियंत्रण हो । यह एक्ट केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह अधिकार देता है । यदि आवश्यक हो, तो इस एक्ट में संशोधन किया जाये ।

मैं एनर्जी मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं ।

DR. K. L. RAO (Vijayawada): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to congratulate the hon Minister Mr. K. C. Pant, his Deputy and the Officers attached to his Ministry for the excellent and hard work they have put in the difficult sector of power development in the country. Electric power was not applied by man till the beginning of the century. It is only after the century started that electricity began to be used all over the world and by the middle of the century, about 400 million KW of power was built up while in India, it was hardly two million KW of power that was built up, that is to say, we have lagged behind. In the first half of the century India lagged behind very far. But in the last 25 years, we have done well; we have tried to increase it. At the moment, we have got an installed capacity of 22 million KW of power. But this is nothing compared with what it should be. All over the world, we have got about 1400 to 1500 million KW of power producing an enormous amount of power 6000 billion KW hours. In India we have got only 80 billion against 8000, which is an insignificant and poor figure. Not only that, it is estimated that in the next 20 years, the world is going to reach a generation possibility of 30,000 billion KW hours. We should take note of enormous lag and see that this gap is made up.

And that is where national power policy comes in. Unless we have a sound national power policy, we cannot build up power in a very big way What is exactly the objective of the national power policy? The objective of the national power policy should be to fix a target The Ministry of Energy has been given the task of framing up a national power policy That is why, I am trying to give some suggestions and ideas so that the hon Minister may study and see whether to adopt them or otherwise What should be the target for power in this country, say, in the next 20 years? So, in the next twenty years by 2000 A D what should we aim at? The minimum that we should aim at would be 150 million kilo watts That is to say, from the present installed capacity of 22 million kilo watts, we should go up to 150 million at least as the minimum. That is a long way, and indeed a very difficult one. We should realise that. The most important thing we have got to do in the next few years, that is between now and 2000 A.D., is to build up at least a minimum figure of 150 million kilo watts. Now, how are we going to do that? What are our sources of energy? My suggestion is that we should have about 35 million kws at least of hydro power and 10 million nuclear power and 5 million

kws. of geo-thermal and geo-pressure power. It is estimated, by the advisers of United Nations Natural Resources Division that there are some areas in India which can give geo-thermal and geo-pressure power. That is to say, if steam is locked up under the ground and if it is punctured, the steam comes out and generates power. That is called geo-thermal. What is called geo-pressure power is this: water exists in the form of water under very high pressure and, when punctured, the water comes out and produces an enormous amount of power and fresh water. These two explorations have been made all over the world successfully and in India also we have got some regions. I am putting 5 million kws. from geo-thermal and geo-pressure sources, which leaves 100 million kws. of coal power I am pointing this out to show the enormous amount of work we have got to do. From 13 million kws. which we have got in the coal power stand we have to travel to 100 million kws That is not an easy affair: it requires an integrated effort on behalf of the Government and people

So, the objective of the national policy should be to see that we generate by the end of the century at least 150 million kws and, out of this 100 million kws. comes from coal. We have also got to realise that, in the development of power, we have left some very bad patches. Even the little power that we have got has not been able to reach some areas for example North Bihar, Eastern U P and North Bengal. Of these, North Bihar really requires particular attention. North Bihar represents 40 per cent of the area of Bihar and it has got a vast population of 3 crores of people and a vast amount of underground water. But still we find that North Bihar has practically been neglected, for 8 kw hours per capita is nothing. We should see that such backward areas are taken care of. In fact, I am sorry to find in the Report that there is no indication of this. This must be done, the backward areas, especially the three places I have mentioned should be attended to.

Now, one of the important decisions the national policy must incorporate is, who is to generate this power—is it the States or the Centre. If you study it carefully, it does not require more than two minutes to come to a conclusion. Generation must be in the hands of the Centre. One of the reasons is that the generation of power requires very highly sophisticated and intricate machinery and you cannot go on building it from State to State. The required natural resources are also not there in the States. There are many States where there is no fuel of any type for producing power. And when you come to the further stages, that is to say, when you are coming up to 150 million kws. power generation, you require big machines—500 megawatts and more machines—and you cannot build up technology to man the machines everywhere, especially in the short period of 20 years which I have mentioned There are also many other reasons why it is impossible to develop, in this country, power on the basis of State generation: generation must be by the Centre.

I would particularly like to mention the financial restraints. Our biggest restraint on the development of power in this country is finance. A kilowatt installed capacity used to cost about Rs. 1000 but now it has gone up to Rs 2,500 or even Rs. 3,000 or more. That is to say, a million kilowatt of power costs Rs. 350 crores. Where will the State get it? It is impossible. So, I would submit that a bold decision must be taken. After all, the money that the States spend for the power projects comes as loan from the Centre; they don't contribute even equity shares of their own. The whole finance is given as a loan to them by the Centre. I do not mind construction; I am not talking of construction. I am talking of investigation, sanctioning and financing of the power projects. To find

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

finances is the most important thing. In North Bihar, there were two sanctioned projects: one, Barauni and the other, Muzaffarpur. These two projects have been given up, I understand. I am very sorry to hear that they have not been started. That is because they do not have money. I can quite appreciate that. If I were to decide upon these things, I would say that they should have more stations in North Bihar in places like Motihari and so on, so that that part lagging behind also comes up with the rest of the country.

I am very glad to note that, what they call. super power stations are being thought of under central generation. It is not super power station; it only means a large power station; that is all. In a number of countries, they are doing it. The tendency now is to go in for more and more bigger power stations, because, the smaller power stations are very uneconomical. Unless you have a station of a million kw. the cost goes up as it is happening in India. In foreign countries they have got power stations of three or four million kw. For us, when we are thinking of going from 13 million kw to 100 million kw, it is obvious that we should have big-sized stations, and there must be at least fifty power stations in this country of a million kw each. They want to have five of these. I say that fifty must be the aim—of a million kw each. Then only can you achieve the target of 100 million kw power from coal-fired stations.

There has been unnecessary controversy, a sort of race, between the States about the location of these power stations. Some have said that the power station must be located near the coal pit-head. That is not necessary. That need not necessarily be the criterion; it may be one of the criteria; there are more important criteria like water, load centre and so on. A power station has been built up near Detroit called Manroe Power Station in the USA, of three million kw, and they get the coal from a distance of 360 miles. Even a small country like England does not generate power at the coal pithead. They are taking the coal all the way to the power station in Oxford even spoiling the environmental beauty of the place. Therefore, load centre also plays an active part in the setting up of a power station. What I submit is that we may not have just five super stations only. Let us embark on the second stage of having bigger power stations, and we should have at least 50 such stations; five or six are nothing. In a country's development of power, there are three stages: the first is putting up small units as we have, so far, done in India; the second is putting up bigger stations; and the third is putting up bigger power units. I am talking of bigger power stations where a single unit will produce a million or 1.2 million kw of power. We have to follow all these stages. We have to embark, on the second stage, if we want to develop power in this country. What I am trying to submit is that the national power policy must incorporate all these various features in it. And then, as I said, it should be a central generation. You may create any Authority, maybe one or two. But I would advise, in the beginning, having only one Authority will be simpler, easier and more economical. You may have one Authority, an autonomous body, and you may give to that the whole problem of generation of power—planning and investigation. One point that I would like to submit from out of my experience is this. There must be one authority to decide all these matters in the country. The Planning Commission has been doing well in some sectors, but in the power sector, I am afraid, there has been a bad deal. Some Members of the Commission do not have any experience. When a person has not even seen a big-sized power station, how can he go into the intricacies of power generation? There will be

only obstructions and the power programme will be retarded. I would like to say that the Ministry of Energy should be entrusted completely with fixing up of power stations—programmes and everything. I quite concede that the Planning Commission may be there to decide the amount of power which is required, say, in ten years. Once they do it, the details must be with the Ministry of Energy. So many authorities should not handle it. To recall the past, I had to remain content for two years for getting the Badarpur Power Unit sanctioned. I had suggested for two units, but only one was sanctioned. Badarpur Power Station has been a store-house of power for Delhi and it is playing an important role. But as I said, it took two years for the Planning Commission to clear a simple project of Badarpur 200 megawatts. At this rate, you cannot build the nation This is very important that the authority must be one. Everybody travels to the Planning Commission and goes on arguing and talking It is not the arguments that build up power stations, it is not the speeches that do this job, but it is the actual implementation that is most important. If you want to increase the power generation, you must entrust the Ministry of Energy with the complete power in all respects except fixing up what amount of power you require within the next ten years.

One of the important points that I want to make is that the power policy in this country must specify that the period for power plan should be at least ten years. You should not plan on the basis of five years; it has no meaning. Power development is a continuous process; a power plan must be at least for ten years. You cannot put up a power plant within five years; it takes 7, 8 or more years. In many cases, we are not responsible for the delays. For example, we have three power projects in the central sector, Salal, Loktak and Baira-Siul. They are all Hydro Electric Projects. We expected them to come up within the Fifth Plan period. But what happened? In particular, I was very anxious for commissioning of the Loktak project, because that would have supplied power to the eastern region; it would have helped Manipur, Tripura and many other States. But there was a trouble due to unforeseen geological features. The tunnel and other structures were proceeding very well. I must say that the Chief Engineer, incharge did a very good work, but as ill luck would have it, there was some trouble in the tunnel and there were some casualties and the whole project had a set back. Its commissioning is now going far beyond the plan. The same thing happened in respect of the other two projects, that is Salal and Baira-Siul It is nobody's fault, it is the fault of the geology of the region. Most of our country's hydel power is located in Himalayan mountains, almost two-thirds The Himalayans are young mountains and they are only a hundred million years old, whereas mountains in the rest of the country are three-four thousand million years old Being young mountains, we must expect some difficulties when we are trying to generate power from the Himalayan region. What I mean to say is that if you are pinning your whole operation on three, four or five years projects, you will get terrific shortage of power. That cannot be taken care of by simple ordinary methods. It has to be done by adding more and more generation of power.

It has been said that in the last two years, the maintenance of power plants has been put on a very scientific basis and therefore, we have generated more power. It is entirely wrong. The objective of maintenance is not to get more energy, but it is to ensure that the machines run according to the design, that is, if a machine has been designed to run for twenty five years, it should not run less than that. There should not be sudden outages. We cannot say that by a little more maintenance,

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

you will get more generation of power. Some officers some time in their enthusiasm give wrong information and wrong analysis. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to page 36, para 3.18 of the Ministry's report, where a blunder has been committed. There, the power produced in 1974-75 and 1975-76 from the thermal power stations has been shown and the figures for these two years have been compared. It is very good; the difference was 3800 million KWH. That is in the second year, they produced 3800 million KWH more than in the earlier year. They have correctly deducted the extra power produced in 1975-76 due to the commissioning of the new machines. They put this power from these new units as 734 million KWH, roughly 800 million KWH. Taking this into account, the extra amount of additional power produced in 1975-76 by proper maintenance is stated to be 3000 million KWH. There is a mistake done in this. In 1974-75 and 1975-76 they have added a total of 1.7 million KW each year. The power produced by a machine in the first year is generally about 10 to 20 per cent of the name plate figure and in the second year, it is 50 to 60 per cent. So, the machines that we added in 1974-75 have contributed in the second year about 3000 million KWH additional. It *means that the excess power stated* to be due to extraordinary maintenance is not there, but it is due to the performance of the new machines added in the earlier years. The machine that has been commissioned in 1974-75 produced more energy in 1975-76. In fact you have got to explain why the thermal power is less in spite of additional energy produced by new machines. If you do very careful calculations you will find that there has not been appreciable increase of generation of power due to the existing machines in these two years. So, what I want to submit is: do not run after simple imaginary ideas. Maintenance you must have. There is no question. You are having it all the time. The more and more sophisticated equipment you get, the more and more maintenance it will require. In fact I have seen one of the best maintenance courses conducted in Iran under the guidance of the Overseas Advisory Associates Inc., an American company. The President of the company, Mr. Walker Cisler is one of the top-most Electrical Engineers in the World. He came to India and helped us as a co-chairman of the Energy Survey Committee of India. Under that company's direction excellent maintenance courses were run in Iran. We should do likewise in India. We must also arrange refresher courses for our officers because power science is a fast changing science. It is changing every moment and more and more efficiency is being obtained, high temperatures and pressures are being introduced. In fact entirely complete changes occur. Therefore, we must give our officers an opportunity to attend refresher courses.

So, what I am submitting is that in this power generation, we should create a new, an entirely new policy. I am talking of generation. I am not talking of distribution which may be done by the States as at present. That is a separate matter. At least for the future units—we do not want to take up all the projects that are being done already by the States—we should have the responsibility for the power generation by the centre, not necessarily construction of power houses but investigation, sanctioning and financing and have a national power policy incorporating some of these features. The planning must be based on a 10 year period and not five years. If this planning for 10 years is done, I am sure the policy

would be in consonance with the objective of creating at least 150 million kilowatts at the end of two decades.

Now, I would like to submit suggestions on our national energy policy. I am very glad the Ministry is called Ministry for Energy, not Ministry for Power. Power is a very limited term, only dealing with electricity. Energy is more important for us. With regard to a national energy policy, we get energy in this country from two sources. One is commercial fuel and the other is non-commercial fuel. In the advanced countries, commercial fuel account for 95 per cent of the energy but in our country we do not know exactly. Some guess-work puts it at 75 per cent, but now we are saying 50 per cent. 50 per cent comes from non-commercial fuel. This, as I said, is based purely on rough calculations. This has to be based on a regular survey. I would submit to the hon. Minister for Energy that he should have staff sanctioned to conduct a survey like the load survey taking samples and come to a conclusion as to how we are generating this torch energy. If it is done, it will be a very important service and it will be of great help to the Minister. Unless you know the problem, you cannot find the solution. For example, in our country, non-commercial fuels are being destroyed to give energy. We use fuel from valuable charcoal, cow dung and vegetable waste. We destroy our valuable forests for getting firewood. If the destruction goes on at this rate our rainfall will go down from the average 45 inches per year and once the rainfall goes down, millions of our people will suffer. Therefore, our main object is to see that the use of firewood is reduced as much as possible. If you do that, it will be a great service. How can we do it? I suggest that you should take a few steps in order to achieve this.

We have got a lot of gas that is flared up in our oil fields. We are wasting it. By putting some money, we can collect all this gas and use it for domestic fuel. You should make its use compulsory in towns and cities. As a matter of fact, in towns and cities there is a lot of demand for it. This we are wasting now. Gas being flared and burnt in Gujarat and Assam, we should conserve it, put it in the cylinders. Of course, it means a certain investment. But that does not matter. We are, thereby, saving firewood, valuable firewood.

Some electric cells for use in houses have been experimented upon in America and that has almost come to the stage of success. Solar energy may also be tried. We want that solar energy or other devices should come purely as micro, not for the generation of power on a large scale, but a micro for the sake of cooking in households. We know, theoretically, for one sq. metre, we can have 1 KW of power due to solar radiation. But in practical application it is not possible to use it on a large scale. We can invent something by which solar heat can be useful, say for cooking or to a very limited extent for some other purpose. Then, probably, we can achieve.

Our national energy policy should be to reduce non-commercial use to 25 per cent. We should do this in the next 20 years. And in particular we shall have to do research for a substitute for firewood. Take for example, lignite. Briquettes can be made and supplied. It is much better than destroying and de-foresting the whole country. One can gather a number of ideas after thinking on the matter. I want to point out that our objective should be to save forest. I know, in Tirupati there were useful and expensive forests everywhere. But now forest is confined

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

to a very limited area. Rest has been deforested.

I am sure, many Members have seen likewise and many Members have experience. In Energy policy you must collect data. You must try to collect the flare gas. You must review the commercial use and reduce the non-commercial use to 25 per cent and do research in a practical way.

In conclusion, I want to submit once again that in the field of power energy, we have to take the aid of many other countries, wherever it may come from. For example, in the training programme, America offers us a very good opportunity. England has got an extremely good organisation for power generation. They have got Generating Board and Area Boards and so on. They try to study things and adopt them. We should study and incorporate features suitable to us.

USSR had half a million K.W. in 1916, less than half a million. Under the leadership of Lenin the power generation increased greatly. He sacrificed everything—and he insisted that power should be the second item on which the money should be spent. On one occasion, when he was going to Leningrad to inaugurate a small power station, someone told him that he was going to inaugurate a very small power station—of 5 MW and other countries would ridicule. Lenin smiled and said, "those who laugh last, laugh best." He proceeded with a complete conviction that the country can be built up by producing adequate power. To-day USSR comes next to USA, being second in power generation. We should study the steps taken by USSR in building amazing rapidity.

Shri K. C. Pant is a fine gentleman, full of conviction, enthusiasm and energy. I wish him all success. I want him to fight for the Central generation. I do not agree with him that he should compromise in any way. To-day there are five super thermals contemplated. I call them simply large stations. We are welcoming the step merely because generation will be paid for by the Centre and finance will not be a restraint. That is the only reason, nothing else. With sound enunciation and acceptance of the national energy policy we will be able to move forward and we will avoid deforestation and other undesirable features by using non-commercial fuels. And if this is done we will bless the Hon. Minister and his officers. I would have been very happy if the allotment is more. I understand that the targeted figure of 35 million K.W. for the Fifth Plan is being reduced. Originally the Ministry of Irrigation and Power was asking for 40 million K.W. This was reduced by the Planing Commission to 35 million K.W. Now it is going to be further reduced. We should prevent that and I hope that sufficient allotment of money would be there to produce at least 35 million K.W. I would appeal to hon. Members of the House that they should not ask for money for everything, but they should ask money for priority sectors and here is a sector which is a priority sector which is needed for national prosperity and much depends upon this. Therefore, I would appeal to the hon. Minister to aim at generating 150 million K.W. as a minimum towards the end of the Century.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA (Giridih): I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy. In the changed context and in the changed value framework of the 20-point programme of our Prime Minister and at a situation in which we have 11 million tonnes of pitched stocks of coal,

I congratulate the Minister for Energy, Mr. Pant for being one of the glut-makers. He has produced this glut of coal, an increase by 20 million tonnes of coal in the course of 2 years and this is a remarkable achievement of which we should be proud of and not go about beating our breasts as to how to dispose of this coal. Not only 10 million tonnes of coal are on the pit-heads; the Rihand Dam is also full. Hydel and thermal power generation is on a high level. During last many years India never had it so good. We have a good break at long last, after the economic shocks and tremours in the wake of the fivefold increase in the price of crude. Indian economy now is more capable of absorbing these shocks. Nuclear energy has made headway. In spite of what Dr. Rao said I feel it in my bones that solar energy may not be that far off. But the number of variables are immense and therefore only by gross simplification can one outline the strategy and programme which will implement the Fuel Policy Committee's decisions. We can talk endlessly about the technical problems of coal mining, of preventive maintenance, maintenance, productivity and production, standard costing, logistics of coal movement as also basket and pick-axe method, board and pillar method, long-wall method, caving-in method, horizon mining, dumper, dozer and drill for strip-mining as also induction of scrappers and coal ploughs for tackling thin seams underground. These constitute the spectrum of coalmining. There are certain new trends which have been noticed. One is hydro-dynamic monitoring, now being tested in Russia; it is a collaboration project of Japan, Russia and Kaiser Company of USA. Secondly, there is underground gassification of coal at Syndigaz in Belgium (Brussels).

These have to be considered too. The basic question still remains. If we go in for the technocratic solution, we will be really spending Rs. 150 for every extra ton of coal by reducing employment in the most sophisticated mines. The Planning Commission however is prepared to spend Rs. 500 to 2,500 for creating one extra job. We must not therefore leave it to the technocratic orgy. We must hasten slowly so that the problem of unemployment and the backlog of unemployment can be sorted out reasonably.

Sir, I have certain suggestions to make. My first suggestion is that the C.M.P.D.I. should be brought directly under the Ministry. It is doing international consultations and it has done very well there. Regarding planning of our different mines, I have suggested yesterday and I suggest to-day also. We all know that we are manufacturing the finest boilers in the world. We are also manufacturing generators; we are producing turnkey projects for the thermal power plants. We have Linkage Committee here in India. The thermal power plant to be exported is linked up with particular coal fields. Let our exportable thermal plant be linked up with the beneficiated coal from particular coal fields. By that, we would not only increase our exports of projects but also produce. We shall have a definite market also abroad for coal.

The reason, that has been put forth before us is lack of mechanical handling equipments at ports. Sir, there are ten million tonnes of coal lying at the pit-heads. We should have a strategy by which something is done to lift that. Sir, Raniganj coal should be exported and in its place for our internal consumption, only the coal from Mugma, Kuju and Giridih should be used. Raniganj coal should be completely exported and, for ensuring the mechanical handling equipments if necessary, get them by

[Shri Chapalendu Bhattacharyyia]

air. We have been sitting over it for the last 3 years. There is a market even in EEC countries for five million tonnes of Indian coal. The price there is $35—international market price for our high-ash coal. We can sell that at $18 per ton F.O.B. plus a favourable freight zone. The coal-mining industry can thereby earn all the money that is required for the restructuring of that mining industry itself. For that we should take up the export of coal in a really vigorous fashion.

As regards our fuel policy, there is a Fuel Policy Committee Report which says:

"The domestic soft coke would be about 10 million tonnes in 1978-79 and the export only one million ton."

I do not feel happy about this thing. The Fuel Policy Committee further says that availability of cow-dung is 117 million tonnes of which half goes for the fuel. The firewood used as fuel is 132 million tonnes and it is increasing by two to three million tonnes every year at the cost of our forests as was stated just now by Dr. K. L. Rao. So, I suggest that we should have a two-tier price policy so that we can push our soft-coke into the countryside, if need be at a subsidised rate to save our forests from denudation and ensure that this cow-dung goes into agriculture to make a success of our crash programme in agriculture.

Next, Sir, may I suggest with all respect to the Minister that you revamp and re-structure your selling organisation. You have 10 million tonnes of pit-head stocks and you always go in for sale to thermal power plants, cement and steel plants. It means that for Rs. 150/- worth of coal produced, they will have to spend Rs. 2,000/- in capital expenditure to absorb it. The whole thing looks fantastic. As such there is no option except to export and pump this coal into the domestic economy otherwise our coal production policy will reach a dead end very soon which is not justified by the energy situation. May I submit, let the Sales Department officials put on shorts rather than trousers and go like a salesman into the villages. It will open their eyes. They say there is glut and no off-take of coal but if an earnest effort is made, I challenge, new vistas will open up. Sir, in Giridih, I remember, the proposed production was 25,000 tonnes per month whereas we were able to get orders to the tune of 3 lakh tonnes per month. There is some lack in the effort of sales promotion drive.

Sir, I would like to say a few words about modernising coal mines. I can accept that we have to go in for sophisticated technology but as I said we must hasten slowly and not disturb the employment levels and opportunities. Sir, here may I take the opportunity to refer to the recommendation made by the Committee on Public Undertakings. I quote:

"The Committee find that the Giridih Workshop was set-up mainly to cater to the needs of Giridih collieries. Manufacture of coal tubs for NCDC is the other main activity of this workshop .... with the result that the management had to place orders in August 1970 on a private firm for the supply of 50 tubs at the rate of Rs. 950 per tub whereas the unit cost of production in Giridih workshop during 1970-71 was Rs 714."

So, the NCDC purchased the coal tub at the cost of Rs. 950/- whereas it could be produced in Giridih at Rs. 714. At present the price of the coal tub is Rs. 2200 whereas Giridih Workshop can supply you at the rate of Rs. 1200. The margin has grown.

As such, the necessity for expansion of the Workshop is there but we are dragging our foot.

15 hrs.

Sir, since you are ringing the bell I will conclude at this point but before I sit down I thank you very much and once again support the Demands of the Energy Ministry and also congratulate the Minister of Energy for doing a grand job of it.

श्री दामोदर पांडे : (हजारीबाग) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं ।

यह बड़े संतोष की बात है कि आज जितने भी वक्ता बोले हैं, उन सब से कम से कम एक बात की तारीफ़ की है कि कोयले का उत्पादन काफ़ी बढ़ा है ।

15.01 hrs.

[SHRI G. VISWANATHAN *in the Chair*]

कोयला-खदानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होने के बाद बहुत से लोग यह ताना कसते थे कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद केवल एक ही बात हो सकती है कि कोयला-खदानों का सत्यानाश हो जायेगा, कोयले का उत्पादन नहीं हो सकेगा और लोगों को कोयला नहीं मिलेगा । उस के बाद साल भर तक यह ताना लिया जाता रहा कि उत्पादन में जो वृद्धि दिखाई गई है, पुराने मालिक अपना एकाउंट ठीक नहीं रखते थे, यह तो उन के एकाउंट का कोयला दिखा रहे हैं, उत्पादन में कोई वास्तविक वृद्धि नहीं हुई है । आज यह देख कर संतोष होता है कि सभी लोग यह मंजूर करते हैं कि कोयले के उत्पादन में सही वृद्धि ही नहीं हुई है, बल्कि दुनिया के किसी भी हिस्से में जो काम सम्भव नहीं हो सका है, उस को हिन्दुस्तान ने कर के दिखा दिया है । एक साल में दस मिलियन टन अधिक उत्पादन करना संसार में कहीं भी सम्भव नहीं हो सका है ; केवल हिन्दुस्तान में ही यह संभव हो सका है।

इतना ही नहीं कि हम एक साल में दस मिलियन टन अधिक उत्पादन कर के बैठ गये, बल्कि दूसरे साल भी हमने रिपीट परफ़ार्मेन्स किया और दस मिलियन टन और अधिक उत्पादन किया ।

इस से पता चलता है कि हम में क्षमता, हुनर और काम करने की शक्ति है ; सिर्फ़ एक बात की कमी रही कि मजदूरों के साथ मानवता का व्यवहार नहीं हुआ । यदि उन के साथ मानवता का व्यवहार हो, तो हम सब कुछ कर सकते हैं । राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद उन लोगों के साथ मानवता का व्यवहार हुआ, और इसी कारण यह सम्भव हुआ कि कोयला-खदानों ने कोयले का इतना अधिक उत्पादन किया ।

अक्सर लोग यह शिकायत करते हैं कि कोयले का उत्पादन तो बढ़ा है लेकिन उस के दाम भी बहुत बढ़ गये हैं । एक दूसरी शिकायत यह की जाती है कि कोयले की क्वालिटी ठीक नहीं होती है । ये दोनों बातें कितनी उपहासास्पद हैं, मैं इस के बारे में चन्द शब्द कहना चाहता हूं ।

यह शिकायत की जाती है कि कोयले के दाम 30 प्रतिशत बढ़ गये हैं । शायद सब लोग इस बात को नहीं जानते हैं कि राष्ट्रीयकरण से पहले कोयले की ऐवेरेज कीमत 40 रुपये प्रति टन थी, जब कि आज उसकी ऐवेरेज कीमत 65 रुपये प्रति टन है । इस स्थिति में कीमत के 300 प्रतिशत बढ़ने की बात कहां तक सच है, यह तो वही लोग समझ सकते हैं, जो यह बात कहते हैं । लेकिन हम लोग जानते हैं कि यद्यपि चक्रवर्ती कमीशन ने यह सिफ़ारिश की थी कि कोयले की कीमत में 21 रुपये की वृद्धि की जाये, लेकिन केवल 17 रुपये की वृद्धि की गई, और उस में 4 रुपये की कटौती कर दी गई । फिर भी साफ्ट कोल, डोमेस्टिक कोल, की कीमत में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है । इसलिए यह

[श्री दामोदर पांडे]

बात निराधार है कि कोयले के दाम में बहुत भारी वृद्धि हुई है।

जो लोग कोयले की क्वालिटी के बारे में शिकायत करते हैं, वे यह भूल जाते हैं कि हम कोयला निकालते हैं, बनाते नहीं है। कोयला तो प्रकृति या भगवान ने बनाया है, हम तो सिर्फ़ उस को निकालते हैं। जैसा कोयला हमारे पास है, वही हम निकालते है। इस लिए यह हमारे बस की बात नहीं है कि हम कोयले की क्वालिटी मे कोई सुधार कर सकें। हम तो केवल यही कर सकते हैं कि अगर उड़ कर पत्थर उन में मिल जाये, तो उसको अलग कर दें, वर्ना क्वालिटी में कोई सुधार करना सम्भव नहीं है।

हमारे देश मे कोयले का लगभग अक्षय भंडार है—हमारे यहां काफी कोयला है और काफी कोयला निकाला जा सकता है। लेकिन देशवासियों को यह मालूम होना चाहिए कि बहुत अच्छी क्वालिटी के कोयले का भंडार बहुत पहले ही लूट और बर्बाद हो चुका है। पुराने खदान-मालिकों ने देश की जरा भी परवाह नहीं की, इस उद्योग की कोई चिन्ता नहीं की। जितना सस्ता और अच्छा कोयला गलत ढंग से निकाल कर खत्म किया जा सकता था, वह उन्होंने किया और खदानों को बहुत हद तक बर्बाद कर दिया।

आप शायद जानते नहीं है कि झरिया के एक-तिहाई नरक में आग लगी हुई है—वह धू-धू कर के जल रहा है। क्या यह राष्ट्रीयकरण की वजह से हुआ है? जो लोग आज कहते हैं कि कोयला महंगा मिलता है, मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूं कि सस्ता कोयला पैदा करने से क्या हानि होती है। कनजरवेशन और सेफ्टी का ख्याल नहीं किया गया, किस ढंग से कोयला निकाला जाये, इसका ख्याल नहीं किया गया। पुराने मालिकों का केवल यही ध्येय था कि किस तरह जल्दी से जल्दी पैसा कमाया जाये, और उसी के चक्कर में उन्होंने कोयला खदानों को ठीक ढंग से चलाने की परवाह नहीं की जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि बहुत सी कोलियरीज में आग लगी हुई है। आग लग गई तो उसको बुझाने की चिन्ता नहीं है। आग बढ़ती गई। इसकी वजह से यह बात सही है कि कुछ कम रुपये प्रति टन कोयला तो खरीद सकते हैं लेकिन सैकड़ों करोड़ रुपया जो जल कर राख हो रहा है उसकी किसी को चिन्ता नहीं। तो यह राष्ट्रीयकरण से सम्भव हो सका है जो उसके बारे में हम चिन्ता करने लगे हैं और आज हम कम से कम यह विश्वास करते हैं कि आगे आने वाले दिनों में ऐसा नहीं करेंगे। ये तो कुछ ऐसी बातें हैं जो सराहनीय है और काफी अच्छे कदम उठाए गए हैं जो हमें सतोष देते हैं।

लेकिन जितना हम कर चुके वही काफी है मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता हूं। अभी बहुत कुछ करना बाकी है। मंत्री महोदय जब खदान देखने जाते हैं तो कम से कम झरिया तो देखते होंगे। आज झरिया में सब कुछ बहुत अच्छा हुआ, प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा, प्रोडक्टिविटी बढ़ी, खदान की हालत में सुधार हुआ। लेकिन मजदूरों की दशा वही है। मजदूरों की जो नरक की स्थिति पहले थी वही आज भी बनी हुई है। वैसा गन्दा काम करने वाले लोग जहां कि कोयला खदान मे कहीं भी हाथ रखे तो गन्दा हो जाता है उन खदान के लोगों को पीने का पानी नहीं मिलता। यह क्या दुख का विषय नहीं है। आज साधारण से साधारण काम करने के लिए भी कोई मजदूर जाता है तो उसके लिए कोशिश की जाती है कि उसके रहने के लिए मकान मिले। लेकिन आज मकानों के नाम पर भी वहां मखौल किया जाता है। कहते हैं कि चीप हाउसेज बनाएंगे। वे चीप हाउसेज जो हैं जो सरकारी दफ्तरों में काम करने वाले सब से कम तनख्वाह पाने वाले क्लास फोर के एम्प्लाई हैं उनके मकानों का जो प्लिन्थ

एरिया है उससे भी कम लिविंग एरिया के वे मकान बनाए जाते हैं। तो उनकी दशा में सुधार के लिए बहुत कुछ करना बाकी है जो हम कर सकते हैं।

वैलफेयर का जो काम है, लोगों के वेतन में कुछ सुधार हुआ है, स्थिति में कुछ सुधार हुआ है लेकिन जीवन के स्तर में कोई सुधार नही हुआ है। जीवन के स्तर में सुधार करने के लिए वहां पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, रहने की व्यवस्था ठीक होनी चाहिए, दवा दारू की व्यवस्था ठीक होनी चाहिए और इन सब कामो में हम उतने ही पीछे हैं जितने पहले थे। कुछ सुधार भी हुआ है पर वह इतना नगण्य है कि उसको कुछ कहा नही जा सकता। तो मेरा सुझाव है कि मंत्री महोदय अगले वर्ष जो कोयले के लिए एनर्जी मिनिस्ट्री मे पैसा रखें उसका कुछ हिस्सा इस काम के लिए रखे जिसको मजदूरों की हालत मे सुधार करने के लिए, उनके जीवन यापन के स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए, उनके रहन-सहन मे सुधार के लिए खर्च करें जिससे उनका जीवन स्तर ऊंचा उठे और उनके रहन-सहन की स्थिति ठीक हो।

दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो उत्पादन मे वृद्धि हुई है उसकी वजह से 10 मिलियन टन कोयला स्टाक पर पड़ा हुआ है। उसको निकालने के लिए जो प्रयास करना चाहिए वह प्रयास हम कर नही रहे हैं। सेल्ज डिपार्टमेंट आज भी जो उनकी पुरानी रफ्तार थी उसी से चल रहे हैं, जो उनका रवैया था उसी को अपना रहे है। आज भी वह सिर्फ बड़े बड़े कन्ज्यूमर्स पर निगाह रखते हैं। छोटे कन्ज्यूमर्स पर उनकी निगाह नहीं होती।

साफ्ट कोक का उत्पादन घट गया। जो पिछले सालों में हुआ था उससे भी 30 प्रतिशत कम पिछले साल हुआ। इसमें गुंजाइश है कि उतना ही नहीं जितना पहले होता था बल्कि उससे अधिक उत्पादन किया जा सके। स्माल कन्ज्यूमर्स को जो पहले दिक्कतें होती थी रेलवे वैगन मिलने में वह आज भी होती हैं। आज भी उन को वैगन नहीं मिलते।

आज भी कोयला सप्लाई नही होता है। आज जो बिक्री करने का तौर-तरीका है उसके बारे मे नये सिरे मे विचार करना होगा और उस सेक्टर मे पहुंचना होगा जहां पर काफी गुंजाइश है और जहां लोग काफी कोयला खरीद सकते हैं। अगर आप बड़े कन्ज्यूमर्स के चक्कर में रहेंगे तो काम नही चलेगा जैसे कि रेलवे ने तय किया है कि जितना कोयला पिछले साल लेते थे उतना इस साल नही लेंगे। रेलवे अपना कंजम्पशन हर साल घटा रही है। वे अगले साल एक मिलियन टन कम कोयला लेंगे। इस तरह से तो जो बड़े बड़े कंज्यूमर्स हैं वह आपको लेट डाउन कर देंगे। उनके चक्कर में रहकर आपका उत्पादन बढ़ नही पायेगा। इसी तरह से जो स्टील प्लान्ट हैं उनकी जितनी मांग थी उतना कोयला दिया जाता है तो वे लेते नही हैं। इसी तरह से दूसरे बड़े बड़े कंज्यूमर्स हैं उनके ऊपर भरोसा करके चलने से आपका जो कोल के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य है उसको आप पूरा नही कर सकते हैं।

इसी तरह से कोल खदानों मे काम करने वाले मजदूरो के लिए वेलफेयर स्कीम का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, इसमे कुछ तो डिपार्टमेंट करता है और कुछ लेबर मिनिस्ट्री करती है। मेरा सुझाव है कि दोनों को मिलाकर इस स्कीम को स्ट्रीमलाइन किया जाये। चाहे पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था हो, दवादारू की व्यवस्था हो या मजदूरों के लिए घर बनाने की बात हो--इन कामों को दो तरीके से करना पड़ता है। कोल माइन्स वेलफेयर आर्गेनाइजेशन और इनके विभाग से काम

[श्री दामोदर पांडे]

होता है। इन कामों में कोई सामंजस्य होना चाहिए। दोनों को मिलकर इस काम को करना चाहिए जिससे सही मानों में मजदूरों की दशा में जो सुधार आवश्यक है वह सुधार किया जा सके। मेरा स्पष्ट मत है कि वेलफेयर आर्गेनाइजेशन को या तो डिपार्टमेंन्टलाइज कर लेना चाहिए या फिर जैसे भी हो सके उसको करना चाहिए ताकि वेलफेयर पर एक साथ मिलकर खर्चा किया जा सके, वृहद स्कीम बनाकर काम को आगे बढ़ाया जा सके ताकि लोगों में संतोष की भावना उत्पन्न हो।

जहां तक प्राविडेन्ट फंड का सवाल है, जब यह राष्ट्रीयकृत कोयला खदान नहीं थीं तो सरकारी प्रतिष्ठान, कोल माइन्स प्राविडेन्ट फंड आर्गेनाइजेशन में पैसा जमा होता था जिससे लोगों को यह महसूस होता था कि कम से कम मालिकों के यहां हमारा पैसा जमा नहीं है, सरकार के पास हमारा पैसा जमा है और वह पैसा हमें मिल जायेगा। राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद खदानों ने पाई पाई पैसा प्राविडेन्ट फंड का चुकता कर दिया लेकिन आज मजदूरों को अपना पैसा निकालने में दो साल इन्तजार करना पड़ता है। आज भी साल भर एप्लीकेशन्स पेंडिंग में रहती हैं जिससे मजदूरों को रिटायरमेन्ट के बाद, डिसमिसल के बाद या नौकरी छोड़ देने के बाद अपना पैसा वापिस लेने में बड़ा कष्ट होता है। मेरा सुझाव है प्राविडेन्ट फंड भी बिल्कुल एक साथ ही कर लेना चाहिए। जेनरल प्राविडेन्ट फंड स्कीम में इसको मिला देना चाहिए और नेशनलाइज्ड सेक्टर को एग्जेम्शन देना चाहिए कि डिपार्टमेंट से प्राविडेन्ट फंड का भुगतान हो जिससे मजदूरों को दिक्कत का सामना न करना पड़े।

जहां तक बोनस का सवाल है, अभी आईपाटाइट में यह बात उठी थी। हम संतोष व्यक्त करते हैं और प्रसन्नता जाहिर करते हैं कि कोल के उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है, सिर्फ उत्पादन में ही नहीं, उत्पादकता में भी वृद्धि हुई है। उत्पादकता में 13 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। जो बोनस कानून है उसमें यह रखा गया है कि अगर किसी कारखाने में या उद्योग-धंधे में उत्पादन और उत्पादकता में वृद्धि हो तो उस आधार पर मजदूरों को बोनस मिले इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि अगले साल जो बोनस मिले 75-76 के आधार पर वह उत्पादन और उत्पादकता के आधार पर मिलना चाहिए ताकि मजदूर यह महसूस करें कि देश के कल्याण के लिए उन्होंने जो कड़ी मेहनत की है उसका फल भी उन्हें अच्छे रूप में मिला है। मेरा सुझाव है कि जिस प्रतिशत से उनके उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है, जिस प्रतिशत से उत्पादकता में वृद्धि हुई है, अगले साल बोनस भी उनको उसी प्रतिशत के आधार पर मिलना चाहिये—यह मेरा स्पष्ट मत है।

सभापति जी, मैं बहुत अधिक कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूं—लेकिन एक बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि वर्कर्स पार्टिसिपेशन के मामले में हम लोगों ने काफी आगे बढ़ कर हिस्सा लेने की कोशिश की है और हम चाहते हैं कि मिलजुल कर एक ऐसा वातावरण पैदा करें, एक ऐसी स्थिति पैदा करें कि हमारे मजदूर आज सही मायनों में यह महसूस करें कि इन खदानों की मिलकियत में उनका भी हिस्सा है। जो पुराना रवैया चला आ रहा था—पुराने मालिकों की मिलकियत और उन पुराने मालिकों से जो अब नई लिगेसिज आई हैं, अफसरान आये हैं, वे आज भी यह महसूस करते हैं कि ये उनकी मिलकियत हैं तो उनके दिमागों को थोड़ा ठीक करना पड़ेगा। जिस तरह से आपने कोयला खदानों का राष्ट्रीकरण किया है, मैं तो यही सुझाव दूंगा कि ऐसे अफसरों के दिमागों का भी थोड़ा राष्ट्रीकरण कीजिये। जो अफसर आज भी मजदूरों को लड़ाने का प्रयास करते हैं, उनमें गुटबन्दी पैदा करते हैं,

फूट डालने की कोशिश करते हैं—यह चीज अब नहीं चलेगी; उनके दिमागों को हमें ठीक करना होगा। आज यह समय आ गया है कि हम सब को मिल जुल कर आगे बढ़ना है, इसी में देश का भला है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have a long list of names.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMALAN): I think we may not be able to complete this within the time allotted. I have informally consulted such of those leaders on the other side who are present and some members on this side also. The consensus seems to be we should have this debate for the whole day. The Minister may be called 10 minutes before 6 and he may continue tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I take it that that is the consensus of the House.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी (गया) : सभापति जी, आज बहुत बड़ा सूर्य ग्रहण है—हम चाहेंगे कि....

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have nothing to do with the eclipse. Shri Chandrakar.

श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर (दुर्ग) : सभापति जी, कई वर्षों के बाद यह पहला वर्ष है, जब कि महाराष्ट्र, कर्णाटक और आसाम को छोड़ कर देश के सभी भागों में बिजली की खपत पर कोई रोक नहीं है। इसके लिये मैं माननीय मंत्री जी और मंत्रालय को बधाई देता हूं।

बिजली के उत्पादन में वृद्धि होने के कई कारण हैं, जैसे वर्षा, कोयले का अधिक उत्पादन आदि, लेकिन इसके साथ ही इस वर्ष हमको 1800 मैगावाट की उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाने में भी सफलता मिली है—यह इस मंत्रालय की सफलता की एक विशेष बात है। वैसे तो, सभापति जी, ऊर्जा प्राप्त करने के कई साधन हैं, जिनमें चार साधन मुख्य हैं जो कई वर्षों से हमारे देश में चले आ रहे हैं—जैसे कोयले से, पानी से (हाइड्रो-इलैक्ट्रिक), अणु से (न्यूक्लियर एनर्जी) और पैट्रोल से। ये चार प्रकार के साधन हैं जिनसे हम बिजली उत्पन्न करते है, लेकिन अणु से बिजली उत्पादन का काम दुनिया में 1951 से शुरू हुआ, उस क्षेत्र में भी हमारा देश काफी आगे बढ़ा है। पैट्रोल के दाम बहुत बढ़ जाने से देश को ऊर्जा के उत्पादन में काफी दिक्कत पैदा हुई, पैट्रोल का खर्चा हमारे देश पर विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में बढ़ रहा था, इसकी पूर्ति हमने अधिक कोयला उत्पादन और हाईड्रो-इलैक्ट्रिक से अधिक बिजली पैदा करके की है। इसके अतिरिक्त हमारे यहा जितने जैनरेशन प्लांट्स थे, चाहे कोयले के हों या हाइड्रो-इलैक्ट्रिक के हों, उनके मेन्टेनेन्स में सुधार करके, हमने उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता को बढ़ाया है—यह एक बहुत महत्व की बात है। इन चार तरीकों से बिजली उत्पादन करने के अतिरिक्त अन्य चार साधनो पर भी दुनिया में आजकल अनुसंधान हो रहा है, जैसे सूर्य के ताप से उर्जा उत्पन्न करने पर कुछ देशों में अनुसंधान चल रहा है। हमारे देश में अभी कुछ ही प्रारम्भ हुआ है, मैं मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस माध्यम से बिजली उत्पन्न करने के सम्बन्ध में जो भी प्रयत्न शुरू हुआ है उस पर प्रकाश डालें।

इसी तरह से अभी कुछ देशों में, जैसे इटली, स्विटजरलैण्ड में भूमि के गर्भ से बिजली उत्पादन करने पर अनुसंधान चल रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में भी अभी तक किसी रूप में भी सही हमारे देश में जो भी किया गया है उसके सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय प्रकाश डालेंगे। गावों में भोजन पकाने के लिये ईंधन की समस्या है। इसमें कोई शक नही कि इस पर बहुत गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये कि कौन सा ऐसा ईंधन है जिससे ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में

[श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर]

कम खर्च पर अधिक ईंधन प्राप्त हो सके। इसके लिये विशेष कर मंत्रालय को गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये कि कौन सा साधन सस्ता है। आज गोबर के उपले बना कर गांवों में लोग खाना पकाते हैं जिससे देश को काफी नुकसान होता है। गोबर गैस पर भी हमारे देश में अभी अनुसंधान होने की आवश्यकता है। यह कहा दिया जाता है कि गोबर गैस से जितना उत्पादन होता है 11 यूनिट उसका पूरा उपयोग नहीं कर पाते हैं। इस पर भी अनुसंधान करने की आवश्यकता है। हमारे देश में गोबर गैस को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ले जाने पर बड़े पैमाने पर प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिये। इस सिलसिले में जितना प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिये था उसका अंशमात्र भी नहीं किया गया है। जैसा थोड़ी देर पहले माननीय राव ने कहा था कि पेड़ का ईंधन जलाने की जो प्रक्रिया हमारे देश में है उससे देश को बहुत नुकसान होता है। यह हम सभी लोग जानते हैं। लेकिन साथ साथ प्रत्येक गांव में जो चरागाह की जमीन है उसमें से 20 प्रतिशत जमीन को अगर जलाने की लकड़ी पैदा करने के लिये रख लें, जैसे गांव में 200 चूल्हे हैं तो हर चूल्हे के लिये 10, 10 पेड़ दे दिये जायें जिससे उनको ईंधन की सुविधा मिले और गोबर का प्रयोग जलाने के लिये रोक सके तो अच्छा रहेगा। इससे लोगों की ईंधन की समस्या भी हल हो सकेगी साथ ही साथ पेड़ों का उत्पादन भी हो सकेगा।

मंत्रालय ने एक अच्छा काम किया है कि एनर्जी उत्पादन के जितने भी साधन हैं उनमें कोआर्डिनेशन करने के लिये एक समिति बनाई गई है। मैं मानता हूं कि इस कार्य में बहुत से मंत्रालयों का शायद उतना सहयोग न मिलता हो लेकिन फिर भी यह एक अच्छा कदम है कि विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के सहयोग से बिजली उत्पादन के जितने भी साधन हैं उसके सम्बन्ध में एक समिति बनाई गई है।

देश में बिजली का काफी उत्पादन बढ़ा है। लेकिन एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में असमानता बहुत है। किसी राज्य में सौ फीसदी गांव में बिजली पहुंच गई है लेकिन जो बड़े बड़े प्रदेश हैं, जैसे बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश, तो मध्य प्रदेश में केवल 16 प्रतिशत गांवों में बिजली पहुंची है। जब कि हरियाणा, पोंडिचेरी और दिल्ली में 100 प्रतिशत गांवों में बिजली पहुंच गई है। दो, तीन राज्यों में और भी बिजली इसी तरह से पहुंच जाएगी। लेकिन इन प्रदेशों का क्या हाल है जहां पर 16 प्रतिशत गांवों में ही बिजली पहुंची है। मध्य प्रदेश में 67,000 गांव हैं उस में से केवल 10,000 गांवों में ही अभी तक बिजली पहुंची है। यह खुशी की बात है कि हमारे देश में जहां पर 5 लाख 76 हजार गांव है, उनमें से 1 लाख 74 हजार गांवों में बिजली पहुंच गई है और खास तौर से इस पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में गांवों में बिजली ले जाने का काम बहुत तेजी से हुआ है। यह बहुत खुशी की बात है लेकिन फिर भी इसमें जो असमानता है उसको तत्काल दूर करने के लिए कदम उठाना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है हालांकि इस रिपोर्ट में, जो इस बार मंत्रालय ने तैयार की है अन्य वर्षों की अपेक्षा ज्यादा जानकारी दी गई है। इससे हमें मालूम हुआ है कि जिन राज्यों में 40 प्रतिशत से कम बिजली पहुंचती है, उनको विशेष तरजीह दी जाएगी। मंत्री जी और मंत्रालय को इस बात पर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए। मध्य प्रदेश में जो गांव हैं वे एक जगह से दूसरी जगह पर दूर दूर तक फैले हुए हैं और उन क्षेत्रों में बिजली का पहुंचना बहुत आवश्यक है। उर्जा और बिजली विकास के लिए सबसे ज्यादा जरूरी साधन है और इसीलिए पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने बारम्बार अपने समय में यह कहा था कि किसी देश की प्रगति, किसी क्षेत्र की प्रगति इस बात से बताई जा सकती है कि वहां पर प्रति व्यक्ति बिजली की खपत कितनी है, कितने यूनिट प्रति व्यक्ति खपत है और किसी क्षेत्र, किसी प्रदेश और

किसी देश के सम्बन्ध में आप इससे अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि वहां का रहन-सहन कितना ऊंचा है। इस देश को ध्यान में रखते हुए आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार का रहन-सहन कितना ऊंचा है जहां पर 15 और 16 प्रतिशत गांवों में ही बिजली पहुंची है। इसके लिए इस पंचवर्षीय योजना में यह हो जाना चाहिए कि जो अभी सारे देश में 30 प्रतिशत गांवों में बिजली पहुंची है और इस पंचवर्षीय योजना काल के पूरा होने से पहले 48 प्रतिशत गांवों में बिजली पहुंचने की आशा है, उसी औसत से मध्य प्रदेश के गांवों में भी बिजली पहुंच जाए जिससे उस क्षेत्र को विकास करने का मौका मिले।

यह हर कोई जानता है कि सब जगह बेरोजगारी फैली हुई है और गावों में भी बेरोजगारी है और उस बेरोजगारी को दूर करने का सबसे बड़ा साधन बिजली है चाहे वहां पर पम्प सैट लगाए या छोटे छोटे उद्योग धंधे खोलें लेकिन इस के लिए जरूरी है कि बिजली उपलब्ध हो।

मिनिमम नीड्स प्रोग्राम में, न्यूनतम आवश्यकताओं के सम्बन्ध में जो प्रोग्राम है, उसमें बिजली पहुंचाना भी शामिल है लेकिन इसमें बिजली के लिए जो रकम दी जानी चाहिए उसमें कुछ कटौती हो गई है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी और कैबिनेट से यह अनुरोध करूंगा मिनिमम नीड्स का जो प्रोग्राम है बिजली का, उसमें किसी तरह की कटौती न की जाए और इस मद में अधिक से अधिक रकम दी जाए, जिससे बिजली गावों में पहुंचें। इससे बेरोजगारी की समस्या भी बहुत हद तक दूर हो सकेगी।

बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए जो इस मंत्रालय को रकम दी गई है, उस के सिलसिले में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि बिजली और सिंचाई की दो मदें ऐसी हैं जिनमें सरकार को रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़ कर दूसरे अन्य मंत्रालयों के मुकाबले में अधिक से अधिक रकम देनी चाहिए।

ईंधन नीति समिति और राष्ट्रीय ऊर्जा समिति के बारे में मंत्रालय अपनी नीति बहुत जल्दी निर्धारित करेगा और उनकी रिपोर्ट लाने के सम्बन्ध में शीघ्र निर्णय करेगा। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि गोबर गैस के लिए मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में कहीं नहीं मुझे मिला है कि गोबर गैस प्लान्ट लगाने में कितना पैसा खर्च करें। मैं यह चाहता हूं कि इसी वर्ष 50 करोड़ रुपये इस के लिए निर्धारित किये जाएं। इसके लिए अनुसन्धान केन्द्र अवश्य खोला जाए। गोबर गैस का बहुत लाभ है। ऊर्जा तो उस से मिलती है ही लेकिन साथ साथ गोबर से जो खाद बनती है वह बहुत उपयोगी होती है।

भूमि के नीचे जो गर्मी होती है उस के उपयोग के बारे में अभी इटली और स्विटजरलैंड में प्रयोग चल रहे हैं। जवाहरलाल नेहरू की दूरदर्शिता के कारण आज हमारे देश में अणु के जरिए बिजली का उत्पादन हो रहा है। इसी तरह से यह जो भूमि के नीचे गर्मी है इसके उपयोग के बारे में भी प्रयोग किए जाने चाहिए, अनुसन्धान कार्य किया जाना चाहिए। सूर्य की किरणों से बिजली पैदा करने के प्रयोग चल रहे हैं लेकिन जमीन के नीचे जो गर्मी है उसके बारे में भी अनुसन्धान किया जाना चाहिए ताकि हम पीछे न रह जाएं। इस तरफ भी सरकार को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।

वृक्षारोपण के सम्बन्ध में आपको कृषि मंत्रालय से मिलकर विचार विमर्श करना चाहिए और कुछ इसके बारे में भी करना चाहिए।

नेशनल ग्रिड के साथ साथ आप रिजनल ग्रिड भी बना रहे हैं बिजली के सम्बन्ध में। बिजली के जितने भी

[श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर]

प्लांट्स हैं, जिनमें बिजली उत्पन्न होती है उनके मैंटनेंस के ऊपर आपको विशेष ध्यान देना होगा। इधर उनकी देखरेख कुछ अच्छी हो गई है। लेकिन अगर हम सदैव सतर्क नहीं रहे तो इस में ढिलाई आ सकती है और बिजली का उत्पादन कम हो सकता है। इस ओर भी सतत् ध्यान रहना चाहिए।

बिजली का ट्रांसमिशन के जरिए जो डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन होता है उसमे भी काफी लाभ होता है। 19-20 परसेंट तक होता है। यह हाई वोल्टेज ट्रांसमिशन के जरिए होता है। आपको 150 मिलियन डालर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगठन के मिला हैं। ऐसे ही और भी सहायता मिल सकती है। रिजनल ग्रिडस तो बनाए ही हैं लेकिन नेशनल ग्रिड भी आप शीघ्र ही बनाएं ताकि देश के किसी क्षेत्र मे जहां बिजली की कमी हो वहां बिजली पहुंचाई जा सके और जो ट्रांसमिशन में लाभ होता है वह बच सके।

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): Mr. Chairman I want to highlight only one point. In order to overcome regional imbalance. a formula has to be evolved and a definite policy has to be adopted in order that each State may make its contribution to the national economy. As far as Orissa is concerned, out of all the power projects that have been undertaken at the expense of the State, 52 per cent of the entire power goes to the projects in the Central sector and only the rest is utilised by the industries in the State sector. If the Centre should take up some of the schemes as Centrally-sponsored schemes, the potential for both thermal and hydro power in Orissa is very great. Now it has been decided to in rest Rs. 610 crores on projects like Rengali, Upper Kolab, Lower Kolab, Indravathi, Bhim Kund, Balli Mela and a thermal power project at Talcher. If these projects are taken up and completed, they will make their best contribution for the entire country and the surplus power can be best utilised even in the neighbouring States. But those projects can be taken up only if the Centre come forward to help, as they have done in the case of Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, UP and West Bengal, where they have started schemes as Centrally-sponsored schemes. If the irrigation schemes in Orissa are taken up as Centrally-sponsored schemes, then the State will be able to utilize its meagre and slender resources for developing the backward districts and areas which will benefit the Adivasis, harijans and the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. So, production can be increased, but I find that a very meagre amount of Rs. 30 lakhs has been sanctioned by the State Government. Form this you can imagine the deplorable condition through which the State Government is passing. What type of investigation can be made with this Rs. 30 lakhs? But there are so many projects which can be taken up, and I have given a list while speaking on the Budget. If the Hemkund and Talcher projects are taken up, they will produce surplus power which will also help the other States. So, why not this principle which is applicable to other States also be extended to Orissa which is more backward?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): What is this principle? Can you clarify?

SHRI D. K. PANDA: So many Centrally sponsored projects are given aid in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, U.P. and West Bengal.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What projects?

SHRI D. K. PANDA: Power projects.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): There is no project in West Bengal.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: I have got the information. In answer to my question also it has been stated that for the time being they do not have that programme, but that afterwards they might take it up. They are all Centrally sponsored projects, and I can give a list because I received all these papers from the Government of Orissa.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Now the cat is out of the bag.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: It is a public thing. Money has been given to those States, which is welcome, but why not to Orissa in the same way?

Greater power generation and labour participation in management have been included in the 20-point programme, but as a matter of fact not only the top officers, but even at the lower level of the Assistant Engineers and SDOs, they are harassing the electricity workers. An agreement was entered into between the electricity workers and the Electricity Board on 14-8-1975 in the presence of the Power Minister and the Labour Minister, but it has not been implemented. When the workers insist on its implementation, transfer is used as an instrument and a weapon against the workers and they are sent to far off places. Some of them have also been dismissed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How does it come under this Ministry? It is a matter to be taken up with your Government.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: That we have taken up, but the hon. Minister was also a party. I have already sent a list of such transfers to the Labour Minister and also the Power Minister. So, the Electricity Board must be given a directive to implement that agreement.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the points which the Members have already made. Mr. K. L Rao has got some experience. He has devoted his time for giving out a new strategy in the plan to the Ministry of Energy. The Ministry has taken much pain to reorganise the whole planning of distribution of power and improving the power system in the country. Even various committees have been formed, according to this Report. Shri Siddheshwar Prasad was recently the Chairman of one of the committees consisting of Members of Parliament They have elaborated in their Report that there is no need for rural electrification. Why I am pressing this is because the 20-point economic programme has been launched and it includes energy that is used in this country and its distribution with the result that there should be some economic satisfaction for the nation. Therefore, the rural economy has to be developed and the rural industrial growth has to be improved.

Various factors including the development of the areas in the backward regions and districts which the Planning Commission has announced should be taken note of as well as planning of distribution of electricity in those areas. Even that committee has also categorically stated that certain backward regions where the population is less than 500 have not been electrified. Therefore, the net work of rural electrification is very necessary because even the available electricity has not been distributed in a proper way for the development of the country. Therefore, it is very necessary various parts these eectricity boards have been constituted to see that they should be under the guidelines of the Central Ministries for equitable distribution of rural electrification and their development should be taken care of.

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

When we are talking of agriculture and its development, it is based on energising pump sets and giving power to the people in the rural areas. Even this has not been done properly and the proper distribution of electricity has not been made in various parts of the country and the villages. Therefore, many projects which are under progress, which are under construction have to be taken care of taking into consideration the overall requirement of the power in order to energise the pump sets. In that background, I would like to stress that there is huge potential and natural resources in Karnataka where we can have a very good exploitation of power Of course, there are two projects. One is Sheravati. Now, it is giving power. There is another dam called "Lingumukh" which is under progress and it is in the second stage Then there is a Kali Nadi Project We are demanding assistance from the Government of India. But still it is not in the proper offing of developing this project. Still there is power shortage in Karnataka and it is very chronic.

Recently, we have also submitted a report to the Government demanding a coal-based thermal station in Karnataka for all round developmental activities. There is even a well-known and famous project being implemented which needs more power and all that. Therefore, even upto 1983, I think, the power shortage in Karnataka State will remain.

After full investigation of all the aspects of it, the Karnataka Government has submitted a detailed report even supported by the Project Report for installing two units of 110 MW each or one unit of 220 MW. It has been prepared in close collaboration with the Central Electricity Authority, the Karnataka Electricity Board and the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. It has been forwarded to the Government of India for approval and sanction. The estimated cost of the project based on the present-day market rates works out to Rs. 79.87 crores. It is expected to produce 3,600 KW of power to start with. The cost of generation will be about 16 p. per unit which compares very favourably with other similar thermal power stations being established in the country. Why I am pressing for this is that in various parts of the country, thermal projects are being established.

For the all round growth of industrialisation in the State, this project should be sanctioned. In the Mangalore area, the fertiliser factories are coming up which also need a huge consumption of electricity. Therefore, in order to cater to the needs of the growing industrialisation, the power available even after the completion of Kalinadi and other projects is not sufficient. We have been urging the Government of India that top-most priority should be given for the establishment of thermal projects in Karnataka

On the basis of this, even the Kalinadi project which has to be completed in various stages requires the attention of the Government. In the construction of Kalinadi project, I think, 10,000 to 15,000 people will have to be ousted out because of taking over their land and acquisition of their assets and other things We are going to produce the cheapest power out of the Kalinadi project 3 p. per unit. Therefore, the human consideration is very necessary to meet the situation. The hon. Minister is really energetic in his work he is also very affectionate to us and he is taking a lot of interest in the development of not only Karnataka but the entire country.

We are also having bilateral agreements between Kerala and Karnataka and the talks are in the offing. Therefore, we require a lot of encouragement from the Ministry.

Further, for even energising the pump sets in the rural areas, the raw material required for installation of

pump sets is not forthcoming. Even the supply of aluminium, copper and other allied equipment is not forthcoming. There is a scarcity of these materials. Therefore, it is very necessary that this Ministry has to pay serious attention to all these things in order to meet the demands of the people, specially the downtrodden in the rural areas, for their economic growth and for the successful implementation of the 20-point economic programme launched by the Prime Minister.

श्री रामकंवार (टोंक) : सभापति महोदय, मैं बिजली मन्त्री जी को बिजली के मामले में कृषि के काम में आने वाली बिजली या अन्य काम में इस्तेमाल होने वाली बिजली में किसानों की जो कठिनाइयां हैं उनके विषय में बताना चाहूंगा। मेरा अपना व्यक्तिगत अनुभव है कि बिजली विभाग में जितने भी इंजीनियर और कर्मचारी हैं उनके ऊपर इमर्जेन्सी का कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है, आज भी वे अपनी मनमानी कर रहे हैं। चाहे खेत में सिंचाई करने के लिए बिजली का सवाल हो या अन्य काम के लिए, बिजली की सप्लाई में गड़बड़ी जरूर की जाती है। एक आध घण्टे अंधेरा जरूर रहता है – इस बात को तो माननीय मंत्री जी भी जानते होंगे। मेरा पहला निवेदन तो यह है कि किसानों को जो बिजली दी जाती है उसके जो मीटर्स होते हैं उनमें बड़ी मिस्टेक्स होती हैं जिसका दोष इंजीनियरों के द्वारा किसानों पर थोपा जाता है। बिजली विभाग के अधिकारी किसान पर लांछन लगाते हैं। जो साधारण किसान है वे इन टेक्निकल बातों को समझ नहीं पाते हैं इसलिए वे अपना बचाव भी नहीं कर पाते हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जहां तक मीटरों की व्यवस्था का सम्बन्ध है, आपके डिपार्टमेंट की पूरी जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिए और यदि मीटर में कोई खराबी हो तो उसको तुरन्त बदला जावे।

इसके साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे राजस्थान में अधिकतर जमीन पहाड़ों और रेत से घिरी हुई है। कुछ ही खेतों में कुओं में बिजली लगी हुई है जिसके द्वारा सिंचाई की जाती है और अनाज पैदा किया जाता है। ऐसी स्थिति मे आपको राजस्थान की तरफ विशेष रुचि लेनी चाहिए ताकि वहा की मरु भूमि में भी सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हो सके और जनता को लाभ पहुंचे। इस साल हमारे यहां किसानों के पास दो हजार, 1500 या 800 के बिजली के बिल भेज दिए गए जबकि हर महीने वे अपने बिलों को जमा कराते आए हैं। किसान लोग बिलों को लेकर जाते हैं तो अफसर बात नहीं करते, कहते हैं घर पर मिलिए। घर पर मिलते हैं तो पैसा लेकर बिल कम कर देते हैं। यह कोई झूठी बात मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं। इस तरह के आपके अफसरान बहुत ही लापरवाही और गलत काम करते हैं। बिजली विभाग के खिलाफ इस तरह की अनेक शिकायतें हैं। इस देश का साधारण किसान प्रधान मंत्री से तो मिल सकता है लेकिन बिजली विभाग के इंजीनियर उससे मिलने के लिए तैयार नही। मुझे सरपंचों से शिकायतें मिली हैं कि वे उनसे नहीं मिलते हैं। अगर कोई एस ई के पास जाता है तो कहते हैं ई ई के पास जाओ, मैं कुछ नहीं जानता हूं। ई ई कहता है ए ई एन के पास जाओ। इस तरह से अपने नीचे वाले के पास भेज देते हैं। इस तरह की जो बातें चल रही हैं वहीं नही होनी चाहिए। मैं चाहूंगा मंत्री जी इन बातों की जांच करवाएं।

[श्री रामकंवार]

इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि किसानों को जो लाइन दी जाती है उसके लिए उनके पास सामान उपलब्ध नही होता है। बिजली बोर्ड जवाब देता है कि हमारे पास सामान उपलब्ध नहीं है। ऐसी हालत मे मैं कहना चाहता हूं जो लाखों रुपए का पेमेन्ट होता है और वहां पर इंजीनियर और ओवरसियर बैठे हैं वे बेकार की तनख्वाह ले रहे हैं। कोई काम आगे नही बढ़ रहा है । आज बिजली का जितना कंजम्पन है उसमे बहुत कम है, उसकी पूरी सप्लाई आप करवाएं।

जो किसान अपने कुओं तक बिजली ले जाना चाहते हैं, उनको प्रति खम्बे के 800 रुपए देने पड़ते हैं । अब सुना है कि यह रकम और ज्यादा बढ़ा दी गई है। अगर किसी जगह 8-10 या 12 खम्बे लग गए तो वह किसान उस खर्चे को बरदाश्त नही करता। आप यह जानते हैं कि हमारे राजस्थान में वर्ष में मुश्किल से एक फ़सल मिलती है, जबकि उत्तर प्रदेश या पंजाब में तीन-तीन फ़सलें ले लेते हैं । हमारे यहां साल या गेहूं की फसल साल में एक बार होती है, राजस्थान की विशेष स्थिति को देखते हुए मेरा सुझाव है कि इन खम्बों की दर घटाई जाय। बिजली का मिनिमम चार्ज भी राजस्थान में बहुत ज्यादा लिया जाता है, इसको भी कम किया जाना चाहिए।

प्रधान मंत्री जी के बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि छोटे किसानों या छोटी जोतवालों को बिजली के मामले में प्राथमिकता दी जायगी। उनको इस समय पांच बीघा जमीन दी जा रही है, लेकिन इतनी जमीन में वे न तो कोई कुंआ बना सकते हैं और न ही कोई बिजली ले सकता है, इससे उन हरिजनों को कोई लाभ नहीं हो सकता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि उनको कम से कम 10 बीघा जमीन दी जाय, इतनी जमीन में उन के लिए कुंआ बनाना और बिजली लेना संभव हो सकेगा। इस काम में अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों को प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए, वैसे दी भी जा रही है।

आपके जहां जहां ट्रांसफ़ार्मर्स लगे हुए हैं, वहां पर लाइन मैन के नीचे करीब 5-6 आदमी मजदूर के तौर पर काम करते हैं, उनका वेतन बहुत कम है, उनको 200 रुपये के लगभग मिलता है, उनके बच्चे वगैरह भी होते हैं, जंगलों में वे लोग रहते हैं—इतने कम वेतन में उनका गुजारा नही होता है। मेरा सुझाव कि इनके वेतन को बढ़ाना चाहिए।

राजस्थान में पांच छ साल पहले बिजली का जितना अच्छा काम हो रहा था, वह अब नही हो रहा है। एक एक जिले मे गिने चुने कनेक्शन्ज दिए जा रहे हैं। मेरे टोंक जिले में पिछले साल मुश्किल से 19-20 कनेक्शन्ज दिए गए। मेरा अनुरोध है की आप बिजली की उत्पादनक्षमता को बढ़ाइये। आज लोगों के अन्दर जागृति पैदा हुई है, लोग बिजली की अधिक से अधिक मांग कर रहे हैं। अगर आपने इसी तरह से एक-एक जिले में 20-25 कनेक्शन्ज दिए तो लोगो के अन्दर असन्तोष फैलेगा । मेरा निवेदन है कि आप राजस्थान के मामले में विशेष रुचि लें। वहा के विद्युत मंत्री जी से सलाह मशविरा करके राजस्थान में बिजली के उत्पादन को बढ़ाइये। आज राजस्थान में कहीं भी कोई कारखाना दिखाई नहीं

देता, कुछ कारखाने कोटा में हैं, वही लोगों को बराबर बिजली नहीं मिलती, इस लिए लोग वहां जाना नहीं चाहते, दूसरे प्रान्तों में अपने कारखाने स्थापित कर रहे हैं। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप इस तरफ विशेष ध्यान दें।

राजस्थान के बिजली बोर्ड के पास पैसा नहीं है, दूसरी तरफ़ राजस्थान नहर पर काफ़ी खर्चा हो रहा है। अगर आप इस बिजली बोर्ड की कुछ सहायता करें, उनके लिए धन की व्यवस्था कर दें तो बिजली का काम बहुत सुचारु रूप से चल सकता है। एक तरफ़ राजस्थान नहर और दूसरी तरफ़ बिजली के उत्पादन से राजस्थान की आमदनी बढ़ जाएगी और वह आपके कर्ज को आसानी से चुका सकेगा।

मेरे सुझावों पर गम्भीरता से विचार किया जाय तथा इन कामों को आगे बढ़ाया जाय ताकि राजस्थान का विकास हो सके।

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) सभापति जी, मैं माननीय सदस्यों के प्रति इस बात के लिए सबसे पहले आभार प्रकट करता हूं कि 1975-76 की मंत्रालय की जो रिपोर्ट रखी गई है और मंत्रालय ने इस वर्ष में जो कार्य किया है उसके लिए उन्होंने सराहना की है। और सदस्यों को मैं इसलिए धन्यवाद देता हूं कि सके साथ ही उन्होंने मंत्रालय से संबंधित विभिन्न विषयों पर अपने अमूल्य सुझाव दिये हैं। अनेक सदस्यों ने ग्राम विद्युतीकरण की काफी चर्चा की है। मैं थोड़ा सा इस बारे में संकेत करना चाहता हूं। नये आर्थिक कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत संतुलित विकास के लिए और बहुमुखी विकास के लिए नीति निर्धारित की गई है। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत स्वभावतः जो पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र है या जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्र हैं उन के विकास को विशेष महत्व दिया जा रहा है। माननीय सदस्यों ने बहस के दौरान इस बात पर विशेष जोर दिया कि अगर हम ग्रामीण क्षेत्र का विकास करना चाहते हैं और तेजी से विकास करना चाहते हैं या क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन है उस को दूर करना चाहते हैं तो यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि गावों तक बिजली पहुंचाने के काम में तेजी लायी जाय। इस बात को ध्यान में रख कर ही योजनायें बनाई गई हैं। यह इसी बात से स्पष्ट होगा कि 15 अगस्त, 1947 को जब कि हमारे देश मे केवल 1500 गांवों में बिजली दी जा सकी थी, आज 1976 मार्च के अन्त तक 1 लाख 74 हजार 79 गांवों को बिजली दी गई है। यह ठीक है, जैसा कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि इस रफ्तार से हम सारे गांवों को बिजली कब तक ले जायेंगे, यह सोच कर चिन्ता होती है। लेकिन अगर आज हमारे देश में केवल 30 प्रतिशत गांवों का बिजलीकरण हुआ है तो इस का अर्थ यह नहीं है कि आबादी के लिहाज से कोई बहुत बड़ी प्रगति नहर हुई है। अगर आबादी के लिहाज से विचार करें तो आज हमारे देश में करीब 43 करोड़ 90 लाख लोग गावों में रहते हैं 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार और फरवरी के अन्त तक 20 करोड़ 92 लाख की आबादी को, जो ग्रामीण जनसंख्या है, अर्थात् गांवो की आबादी का 47 6 प्रतिशत है, उनको बिजली दी जा चुकी थी। और ऐसी आशा की जाती है कि इस पांचवी योजना के अन्त तक हम इस आबादी का 70 तिशत बिजलीकरण के अन्तर्गत ले आयेंगे।

पांचवी योजना का जो प्रारूप रखा गया है उस के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के, लिए 1 हजार 98 करोड़ 24 लाख की व्यवस्था करने की बात सोची गई है। और जिस के

[प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

लिए अलग अलग कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत अलग अलग राशि निर्धारित की गई है उसका मैं थोड़ा संकेत करना चाहता हूं। सामान्य कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 125 करोड़ ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम के कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 400 करोड़ और न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 272 करोड़। इस राशि से ऐसी उम्मीद की जाती है कि पांचवी योजना के अन्त तक 1 लाख 10 हजार और गांवों में बिजली जा सकेगी और करीब 15 लाख नए ट्यूबवैल्स या पम्पिंग सैट्स को बिजली दे सकेगें। इस प्रकार से ऐसी उम्मीद की जाती है कि पांचवी योजना के अन्त तक 2 लाख 65 हजार गांवों को बिजली दी जा सकेगी। इस प्रकार सब मिला कर 40 लाख पम्पिंग सैटों का विद्युतीकरण सम्भव हो सकेगा।

माननीय सदस्यों ने समय समय पर इस बात की ओर भी ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है, और पहले भी करते रहे हैं कि ग्राम विद्युतीकरण की जो हमारी योजना है उन में जो राज्य अखिल भारतीय औसत से पिछड़ गए हैं उनकी ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। इसीलिए अभी जो योजना बनाई गई है, उसमें हम क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन को दूर करने के लिए न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ऐसे राज्यों के लिए योजनाओं को स्वीकृत करते समय विशेष ध्यान रखा जाता है और इसी कारण से 1974-75 में जो ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण का कार्यक्रम सारे देश में स्वीकृत किया गया था उसमें 89 करोड़ रुपए की धनराशि रखी गई है और उसमें से ज्यादा राशि पिछड़े हुए राज्यों को दी गई थी और इसी प्रकार से 1975-76 में 97 करोड़ रुपये की राशि रखी गई है। इसमें ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम इस बात का विशेष ध्यान रखता है कि भारत में जो पिछड़े हुए राज्य हैं उन राज्यों को इससे ज्यादा धनराशि दी जाए। इसलिए ग्राम विद्युतीकरण के कार्य में प्रगति आई है। ग्राम विद्युतीकरण की स्थापना जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं 1969 में इस उद्देश्य से की गई थी कि ग्राम विद्युतीकरण के काम में तेजी आए। उसके बाद से ग्राम विद्युतीकरण के माध्यम से राज्यों में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण का काम तेजी से बढ़े, इसके लिए भारत सरकार ने ऋण देने की व्यवस्था की है लेकिन कभी कभी ऐसा दिखता है कि ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम की ओर से ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के लिए जो केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है लेकिन राज्यों की जो अपनी योजनाएं होती हैं, उन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के काम को बढ़ाने के लिए कोई धनराशि निर्धारित नहीं की जाती है। अगर राज्यों में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण का काम तेजी से होना है और अगर वे माननीय सदस्य जिनके राज्य में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण का काम भारतीय औसत से कम हो यह चाहते हैं कि यह काम तेजी से हो, तो राज्यों का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहिए। हम राज्य सरकारों की मदद करना चाहते हैं और राज्य सरकारें भी यह चाहती हैं कि उनके राज्यों में तेजी से विद्युतीकरण का काम हो, तो केन्द्रीय विद्युतीकरण निगम के द्वारा जो केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है उसके साथ साथ राज्य भी काफी मात्रा में इस काम के लिए अपनी धनराशि रखें। तभी यह काम काफी तेजी के साथ हो सकता है।

अभी माननीय सदस्य श्री मधुकर यहां नहीं हैं। उन्होंने यह कहा है कि हरिजन बस्तियों में बिजली पहुंचाने का काम एक आत्म-प्रवंचना है। यह आत्म-प्रवंचना नहीं है। जिन गांवों की आबादी बड़ी होती थी, पहले ऐसा होता था कि

उनका विद्युतीकरण हो जाता था, लेकिन हरिजन बस्तियों में बिजली नहीं दी जाती थी। उन गांवों की हरिजन बस्तियों में भी बिजली पहुंचे इसलिए पहली बार चौथी योजना से यह कोशिश की जाने लगी और जब हम गांधी जी की जन्मशताब्दी मना रहे थे, उसके अन्तर्गत इस योजना को विशेष बढ़ावा दिया गया और इस काम के लिए 4 करोड़ 50 लाख रुपए रखे गए और इस काम को बढ़ाने की कोशिश की गई लेकिन यह कठिनाई जरूर है कि हरिजन बस्तियों में जो बिजली का बिल होता है, उस बिल का भुगतान कौन करे और जो बल्ब लगाए जाते थे वे अगर टूट गए तो फिर उनको बदलने का काम कौन करे। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमने राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों को इस बात के लिए लिखा कि हरिजन बस्तियों में जो विद्युतीकरण का काम था उसे जितनी तेजी से आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए था वह नहीं बढ़ा है। इसके सम्बन्ध में माननीय सदस्य भी यहां सवाल उठाते रहे हैं। इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने बिजली बोर्डों को कहा कि इस काम को आगे बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए और सब मिला कर ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के लिए अभी तक 109 योजनाएं स्वीकृत की जा चुकी हैं। राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने तथा बिजली बोर्डों ने हमें यह भी बताया है कि इस काम को वे और तेजी से बढ़ाएंगे।

ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के काम को तेजी से आगे बढ़ाने का जब हमारे सामने सवाल आता है, तो एक और महत्वपूर्ण पक्ष की ओर भी मैं इस सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। वह यह है कि 1969 में जब ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम की स्थापना हुई थी, तो उसी वर्ष हमारे देश में पांच राज्यों में पांच बिजली की सहकारी समितियां बनाई गई थी। अभी मैं आन्ध्र प्रदेश गया था, तो वहां करीम नगर जिले में सिरसिला सहकारी समिति बनाई गई है उस को देखने का मुझे मौका मिला और उस के जो अध्यक्ष हैं, उस के जो सदस्य हैं और जो वहां के निवासी हैं, उन से मैं मिला। गांव गांव में जा कर मैं ने देखा है कि आम तौर से सहकारी क्षेत्रों में, विद्युतीकरण का काम और क्षेत्रों की तुलना में तेजी से होता है। सिरसेला सहकारी समिति का जो क्षेत्र है उस में शत प्रतिशत विद्युतीकरण का काम हो गया है। लेकिन उस के आस पास के क्षेत्र में 50 प्रतिशत विद्युतीकरण का काम नहीं हुआ है।

तीसरी बात जो विचार करने की है वह यह है कि बिजली के सामान की चोरियों में भी कमी आयी है, चोरी समाप्त नहीं हुई है। अध्यक्ष, एव अन्य लोगों से बातचीत करने पर ऐसा मालूम हुआ कि चोरियां बिल्कुल बन्द नहीं हुई हैं लेकिन नाम मात्र की रह गयी हैं। इसमें और श्रमदान से बिजली लगाने के काम में कई लाख रुपये की बचत हुई है। यह बड़ी महत्व की बात है। अगर हम तेजी से गाव गांव में बिजली लगाना चाहते हैं तो हमें जो चोरियां होती हैं ट्रांसफ़ार्मर की चोरी होती हैं, दूसरे सामान की चोरी हो जाती है, बिजली के तार काट दिये जाते हैं, खंभे उखाड़ दिए जाते हैं, उन में पंचायती राज संस्था का उपयोग करना चाहिये। कई साल पहले बिहार बिजली बोर्ड के कर्मचारियों ने हड़ताल की बात कही थी, उस समय भी वहां की पंचायतों ने आगे बढ़ कर काफी

[प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

मदद की थी। शुरू में दो चार जगहें खम्भे उखाड़ने और ट्रांसफ़ार्मर खराब करने का काम हो गया किन्तु जब ग्राम पंचायतें सजग हो गयीं तो यह काम आगे नहीं चल सका। इसलिए हम ने राज्य सरकारों को ग्राम विद्युतीकरण के लिए सहकारी समितियों को बढ़ावा देने और पंचायतों का सहयोग लेने का सुझाव दिया है। ये जो चीजें हैं अगर इन का हम सही ढंग से उपयोग करें तो विद्युतीकरण के काम में काफ़ी तेजी आ सकती है।

जैसा कि कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है, अगर हम गांवों तक बिजली ले जाते हैं तो इस से बेरोजगारी दूर करने में मदद मिलेगी। गांवों में बिजली पहुंचाने के लिये यही काफी नहीं है कि वहां बिजली के खम्भे हों, बिजली के तार हों, बल्कि इसके लिए यह भी आवश्यक है कि लोगों को बिजली मिले। इसके लिए यह भी जरूरी है कि बिजली बोर्ड के सारे सामान की सही ढंग से देखभाल हो। इस कार्य में सहकारी समितियों का उपयोग हो सकता है, इस में हम ग्राम पंचायतों का सहयोग ले सकते हैं। अगर हम यह करें तो ग्राम विद्युतीकरण का काम तेजी से आगे बढ़ सकता है।

अभी कुछ रोज पहले इस सदन में सवाल उठाया गया था कि हम ग्राम विद्युतीकरण में पिछड़े राज्यों का तो ध्यान रखते हैं लेकिन उन राज्यों में जो आदिवासी क्षेत्र हैं उनका जितना ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये उतना ध्यान नहीं रखते। माननीय सदस्यों को यह बात मालूम है कि आदिवासी क्षेत्रों का विकास करने के लिए उप-योजना बनायी जा रही है जिसको सब-प्लेन कहते हैं। इन सब-प्लेन के अन्तर्गत ग्राम विद्युतीकरण को विशेष महत्व दिया जा रहा है। इन सब-प्लेन में दूसरी चीजें भी हैं जैसे पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था, यातायात के साधनों की व्यवस्था, सड़क बनाना आदि, लेकिन इन के साथ-साथ इस सब-प्लेन में बिजलीकरण का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। इस उप-योजना के अन्तर्गत आदिवासी ग्रामों के बिजलीकरण पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। पांचवी योजना के प्रारूप में इस के लिए 91 करोड़ रुपये रखने का प्रस्ताव है।

16.15 hrs.

[SHRI VASANT SATHE *in the Chair*]

इस प्रकार से इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के गांवों या ऐसी जो हरिजन बस्तियां हैं, उनके विद्युतीकरण की योजना का प्राथमिकता देने का पूरा प्रयास किया जा रहा है। 1976-77 के वर्ष के लिए योजना आयोग ने ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के लिए 114 करोड़ 7 लाख रुपये की स्वीकृति दी है। इस राशि से जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गये हैं वे राज्यों के सामान्य विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत करीब 28 करोड़ रुपये दिये जायेंगे, ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम का जो सामान्य कार्यक्रम है उसके अन्तर्गत 62 करोड़ रुपये दिये जायेंगे और न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 23 करोड़ रुपये दिये जायेंगे। इस धनराशि से 15 हजार गांवों में बिजली लग सकेगी, 1,96,000 पम्पसेटों, नलकूपों का बिजलीकरण हो सकेगा।

अभी राजस्थान के माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे और कह रहे थे कि गांवों में जो बिजली का वितरण या बिजली की उपलब्धता की बात है वह संतोषजनक नहीं है। अगर गांवों तक बिजली बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, चाहते हैं कि गांवों के लोगों को प्रापर वोल्टेज मिले और जो पावर ब्रेक डाउन होता है वह न हो, सन्तोषजनक रूप से बिजली वहां मिले तो यह केवल इसी से सम्भव नहीं होगा

कि हम देश में बिजली उत्पादन की जो क्षमता है उसको ही बढ़ाएं। अभी माननीय सदस्यों ने मंत्रालय को इस बात के लिए बधाई दी है कि पिछले वर्षों की तुलना में अब बिजली उत्पादन की क्षमता में वृद्धि की गई है, 1800 मैगावाट की क्षमता बढ़ा दी गई है। यह भी कहा गया है कि बिजलीघरों की प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था में सुधार हुआ है। वह सब तो ठीक है। लेकिन जब तक ट्रांसमिशन और वितरण की व्यवस्था सन्तोषजनक न हो तब तक गांवों के जो लोग हैं, जो उपभोक्ता हैं उनको सही मात्रा में, उचित ढंग से बिजली नहीं मिल सकती है, समय पर नहीं मिल सकती है। इस लिहाज से ट्रांसमिशन और बिजली वितरण की व्यवस्था को सन्तोषजनक रूप प्रदान करने के लिए पिछले वर्ष में जो कदम उठाए गए हैं मैं सदन का ध्यान उनकी ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। ट्रांसमिशन और वितरण की व्यवस्था को नया वैज्ञानिक रूप देने के लिए एवं देश में बिजली वितरण की दीर्घ-कालीन आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रख कर. योजना बनाने के लिये केन्द्रीय बिजली प्राधिकरण में एक नए सदस्य का पद स्वीकृत किया गया है। इस सदस्य का काम देश में बिजली की वितरण की व्यवस्था एवं ग्रिड प्रणाली को विशेष रूप से देखना है।

विद्युत् का कुशलतापूर्वक उपयोग करने के लिये अखिल भारतीय ग्रिड की स्थापना के महत्व को स्वीकार करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं। इसके लिए विभिन्न विद्युत् प्रणालियों का प्रचालन समुचित रूप में किया जाना आवश्यक है। इसी बात को ध्यान में रख कर 1975—76 में कई महत्वपूर्ण 220 के बी ए को लाइनें चालू की गई हैं। उन में से महत्वपूर्ण हैं;

संगरूर भटिंडा, हिसार वल्लवगढ़, चिब्रो ऋषिकेश, कोराडी अम्माजारी, पिपरिया, नरसिंहपुर, कोठागुडम हैदराबाद, शिमोगा, मंगलौर, , तूतीकोरिन कयातार, संतालडिह हावड़ा, गया डिहरी।

लेकिन इन लाइनों से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण हैं ये अन्तर्राज्यीय लाइनें जिन का निर्माण कार्य 1975—76 में पूरा हुआ:

चन्दील जोड़ा, हम्पीगुत्ती, बदरपुर, जयपुर, पम्बा कयातार।

ये 220 के० वी० की लाइनें हैं। लेकिन 132 के०वी० ए० की दो महत्वपूर्ण अन्तर्राज्यीय लाइनें भी इसी वर्ष बन कर तैयार हुई हैं। वे हैं, पूर्णिया सिलिगुडी, और अलीपुरद्वार, बोंगाईगांव।

अन्तर्राज्यीय ट्रांसमिशन लाइनों या राज्य के भीतर ही उच्च वोल्टता की ट्रांस-मिशन लाइनों के निर्माण का पूरा लाभ तभी मिल सकता है जब सभी क्षेत्रों में क्षेत्रीय भार प्रेशण केन्द्रों का कार्य ठीक से चालू हो। इस दष्टि से दक्षिण क्षेत्रीय भार प्रेषण का कार्य सब से आगे रहा है। अन्य तीन क्षेत्रों में भी इस कार्य को इस वर्ष और आगे बढ़ाया गया है। इस दृष्टि से उत्तरी क्षेत्र की प्रगति उल्लेखनीय हैं जिस क्षेत्र में बैठ कर हम बात कर रहे हैं। इस में पंजाब है, हरियाणा है, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, हिमाचलप्रदेश, जम्मू-कश्मीर, चण्डीगढ़, और दिल्ली हैं। इस क्षेत्र में भी काफ़ी प्रगति हुई हैं। और इसी कारण से पिछले वर्षों में इस क्षेत्र में जब किसी राज्य में बिजली का अभाव रहा और दूसरे राज्य में अगर बिजली का उत्पादन थोड़ा संतोषजनक रहा तो हम ने एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य को बिजली देने का काम किया। इस कारण से किसी राज्य में बिजली का जो संकट आ जाता था वह संकट नहीं आया। कभी बिजली की कमी अगर पंजाब में हुई, उत्तर प्रदेश में या मध्य प्रदेश में हुई या—हरियाणा में हुई या दिल्ली में हुई और पावर सिस्टम फ़ल करता रहा तो रिजनल ग्रिड और लोड डिसपर्सल सैन्टर, की जो व्यवस्था की गई उसकी वजह से इस कठिनाई को दूर करने में मदद मिली।

[प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

सदन में मांग की जाती रही है कि राष्ट्रीय-ग्रिड की जो हमारा अंतिम लक्ष्य है। यह पूछा जाता है कि राष्ट्रीय ग्रिड कब तक बन कर पूरा होगा। अब अगर इस के बारे में सैद्धान्तिक बात की जाए तो काश्मीर की बिजली आज भी सिद्धान्तः हम कन्याकुमारी तक ले जा रहे हैं या गुजरात की बिजली हम असम तक ले जा रहे हैं। लेकिन एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान तक इस बिजली को ले जाने के लिये जो हमारी ट्रांसमिशन लाइनें हैं वे बहुत कमजोर हैं। यह काम 132 के०वी० या 220 के० वी० की लाइनों से नहीं हो सकता है।

इसके लिये इस बात की जरूरत है कि हम अपने देश में 400 के० वी० लाइन लगायें और इन लाइनों को लगाने का काम अगर हम करते हैं, तभी नेशनल ग्रिड की बात सही अर्थों में हमारे लिये बिल्कुल लाभप्रद हो सकती है। लेकिन 400 के० वी० लाइन हम लगाना चाहें तो उस पर काफ़ी खर्चा पड़ता है और तकनीकी कठिनाइयां भी आती हैं। फिर भी देश की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह काम शुरू किया गया है और 400 के० वी० की ट्रांसमिशन लाइनों के निर्माण का कार्य योजनाबद्ध रूप में हाथ में लिया जा चुका है।

इसके अन्तर्गत व्यास परियोजना तथा उत्तर प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र राज्य में 400 के० वी० ट्रांसमिशन लाइन के निर्माण का कार्य शुरू किया जा चुका है। ऐसी आशा की जाती है कि ओबरा से सुलतानपुर तक की 400 के० वी० लाइन 1977 की पहली छमाही में बन कर तैयार हो जायेगी और यह देश में उच्चत वोल्टता की पहली लाइन होगी।

20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सरकार की घोषित नीति के अनुसार सुपर ताप-बिजली घरों का निर्माण कार्य किया जायेगा और ये बिजलीघर कोयला-खानों के निकट होंगे। वहां से बिजली को उनके उपभोक्ता केन्द्रों तक ले जाने के लिए भी 400 के० वी० लाइनों का निर्माण आवश्यक है। इसी के अनुसार राज्यीय, अन्तर्राज्यीय तथा अन्तर्क्षेत्रीय ग्रिड स्टेशनों का भी निर्माण कार्य किया जायेगा।

"जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि बिजली के ट्रांसमिशन और वितरण का कार्य कोई कम खर्चीला नहीं है। आमतौर पर सारी दुनिया का अनुभव यह है कि अगर हम 100 रुपये बिजली के उत्पादन पर खर्च करते हैं तो 90 रुपये ट्रांसमिशन और वितरण पर खर्च करने पर ही उपभोक्ताओं तक बिजली व्यवस्थित रूप में पहुंच सकेगी, लेकिन कई कारणों से यह संभव नहीं हो सका है। बिजली की मांग के कारण, अर्थ के अभाव के कारण तेजी से काम को आगे बढ़ाने के कार्य में ट्रांसमिशन की व्यवस्था को जितना मजबूत होना चाहिये था, हम अपने यहां वैसा नहीं कर सके हैं। लेकिन उस कमी की पूर्ति के लिए, इस को वैज्ञानिक और सुव्यवस्थित ढंग से करने के लिए, तकनीकी राय देने के लिये केन्द्रीय बिजली प्राधिकरण को मजबूत बनाया जा रहा है और इस काम के लिए विशेषज्ञों को रखा जा रहा है, जो अपना सारा समय इसी काम में लगायेंगे। कि कहां पर किस ट्रांसमिशन लाइन की जरूरत है, दुनिया के सारे देशों में जो काम हो रहा है, उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए किस काम को किस ढंग से चलाया जाये।

अभी एक और महत्वपूर्ण काम को हाथ में लिया गया है जिसकी सूचना मैं सदन को देना चाहता हूं। उच्च वोल्टता वाली ट्रांसमिशन लाइनों के निर्माण का कार्य काफ़ी खर्चीला है, फ़िर भी इसकी आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रख कर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ

(आई० डी० ए०) से एक समझौता किया गया है जिसके अन्तर्गत 15 करोड़ डालर का ऋण इस कार्य के लिए प्राप्त हुआ है। इस धन राशि से महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल में उच्च वोल्टता वाली लाइनों का निर्माण कार्य किया जायेगा। तथा पूर्वी और पश्चिमी क्षेत्रीय बिजली बोर्डों के लिए आवश्यक उपकरणों की खरीद की जायेगी। इस राशि का उपभोग विशेषज्ञों की परामर्शदाताओं के रूप में सेवा लेने के लिए भी किया जायेगा।

अभी माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बात की ओर भी ध्यान आकर्षित किया कि हमार जो बिजली घर है, उनका रख-रखाव और देख रेख ठीक-ठीक होनी चाहिये, इसकी तरफ भी ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। पिछले वर्षों की तुलना में इस में जो प्रगति हुई है, उसका मैं थोड़ा सा संकेत यहां देना चाहता हूं।

अप्रत्याशित कारणों से अगर बिजली-घर बन्द किया जाता है, तो उसकी उत्पादन क्षमता, उत्पादकता तथा विद्युत उत्पादन पर काफी दुष्प्रभाव पड़ता है। साथ ही, यह भी देखने में आया कि नियमित रख-रखाव आदि के लिए भी एक समय कुछ आवश्यकता से अधिक लगता था। इसलिए ऊर्जा मंत्रालय ने एक विशेषज्ञ समिति का गठन किया जिसने ताप बिजली केन्द्रों के सुनियोजित सचालन की दिशा में महत्व-पूर्ण निर्देश नीति बनाई। निर्देश-नीति को सभी विद्युत परिषदों तथा ताप-विद्युत केन्द्र सस्थापकों को आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिये भेजा गया।

केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण के वरीय अधिकारीगण भी नियमित रूप से इन केन्द्रों पर जाते रहे हैं और इस निर्देश नीति के सही अनुपालन की ओर पूरी सतर्कता बरती जा रही है। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि जहां 1975-76 के पहले छः महीनों में अप्रत्याशित कारणों से कुल प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता की 14.7 प्रतिशत हानि हुई, वहां बाद के छः महीनों में यह घटकर 11.3 प्रतिशत रह गई।

वर्ष के पहले अर्धांश में जिन 36 केन्द्रों या यूनिटों को नियमित रख-रखाव के लिए बन्द किया गया था, उन को पुनः चालू करने में औसतन 95 दिन प्रति-यूनिट लगते थे, और दूसरे अर्धांश में जिन 30 यूनिटों को बन्द किया गया, उन्हें औसतन 59 दिन प्रति-यूनिट के हिसाब से पुन चालू कर दिया गया। हमें आशा है कि निकट भविष्य में नियमित रख-रखाव आदि के काम को हम और भी कम दिनों में कर सकेंगे, जिस से विद्युत उत्पादन में और अधिक क्षमता की उपलब्धि होगी।

माननीय सदस्य समय समय पर इस बात की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट करते रहे हैं कि बिजली घरों के रख-रखाव में सुधार लाया जाये। हम ने विद्युत केन्द्रों के निर्माण के कार्य में मानिटरिंग प्रणाली चालू की है, जिस की वजह से उस में सुधार आया है। उसी प्रकार अब हम ट्रांसमिशन लाइनों, विद्युत उपकेन्द्रों और उन में सम्बन्धित संचार प्रणाली के सुधार के कार्यों के लिए भी मानिटरिंग प्रणाली को लागू करने जा रहे हैं। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए, और इस बात को भी ध्यान में रखते हुए कि पहले की तुलना में आज हम को बहुत अधिक—करोड़ों की संख्या में—उपभोक्ताओं को संतोषजनक ढंग से बिजली देने का काम करना है, हम केन्द्रीय बिजली प्राधिकरण (सेंट्रल इलेक्ट्रि-सिटी एथारिटी) में मानिटरिंग और ट्रांस-मिशन के लिए बनाये गये संगठन को, जो पहले बहुत मामूली रूप में था, मजबूत बना रहे हैं, जिससे इस काम को ज्यादा अच्छे ढंग से किया जा सके।

[प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

मैं सौर ऊर्जा या गोबर गैस प्लांट के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि उन के जिन पहलुओं के बारे में माननीय सदस्यों ने ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है, उनके सम्बन्ध में मेरे वरिष्ठ सहयोगी, श्री पन्त, विस्तार से कहेंगे। मैं ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण की दृष्टि से माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में ऐसे इलाके हैं, जहां गांव काफी दूर-दूर हैं। वहां ट्रांसमिशन और डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन में बहुत ज्यादा खर्च करना पड़ जाता है। अगर हम ऐसे इलाकों में गोबर गैस प्लांट का उपयोग बड़े पैमाने पर करें, उस का ज्यादा प्रचार करें, तो बिजली भी मिल सकती है, खाद भी मिल सकती है और खाना बनाने के लिए ईंधन भी मिल सकता है। गोबर और लकड़ी को जला कर बर्बाद करने के बारे मे बहुत चिन्ता प्रकट की जाती है; उन के लिए सब्स्टीट्यूट मिल सकता है।

लेकिन बजाये इस के कि हम एक-एक आदमी या एक-एक परिवार को एक गोबर गैस प्लांट दे, अगर हम सामूहिक रूप में गोबर गैस प्लांट दे दें, तो यह कार्य अधिक सफल हो सकता है। मैंने आंध्र प्रदेश के एक गांव में देखा कि वहां 600 लोग रहते हैं, और वहां 600 जानवर हैं। उस गांव मे एक इंजीनियर है। उस ने नौकरी नहीं की। उस ने सारा काम छोड़ कर पूरे गांव के लिए गोबर गैस प्लांट की योजना बनाई। मैंने देखा है कि उस गांव के लोगों ने पूरा सहयोग दिया है।

अगर हम इस ढंग से काम करे, तो हम उन इलाकों में भी बिजली दे सकते हैं, जिन में वैसे बिजली ले जाने का बहुत खर्च पड़ता है, जिस को वजह से बिजली की दर में वृद्धि होती है।

सभापति महोदय : क्या उससे कुएं का पम्प चल सकता है ?

प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : चल सकता है।

श्री रण बहादुर सिंह (सिधी) : आंध्र प्रदेश के जिस गांव में यह काम हुआ है, अगर उस के बारे में सब आंकड़े और तथ्य आदि हमें मालूम हों, तो अन्य गांवों को भी इस बारे में बताया जा सकता है।

प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मैं यह जानकारी ले कर दे दूंगा।

सभापति महोदय : क्या उस का प्रोटोटाइप भी बनाया जा सकता है ?

प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : जरूर बनाया जा सकता है।

माननीय सदस्यों ने कोयले के सम्बन्ध मे जो सवाल उठाये है, मैं उनमे से कुछ की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : मैं मंत्री महोदय से एक क्लैरिफिकेशन चाहता हूं। उन्होंने शुरू मे कहा कि जहा आल-इंडिया ऐवेरेज से कम बिजली का उत्पादन या उपयोग हो रहा है, उस को आल-इंडिया ऐवेरेज तक लाने का प्रयत्न हो रहा है। वह जानते हैं कि हर एक बड़े प्रान्त में कुछ डिस्टिक्ट एरियाज है, जहा दूसरे एरियाज की तुलना मे बहुत कम बिजली मिलती है। जैसे नार्थ बिहार और ईस्टर्न यू० पी०, वहां दो चार वर्ष पहले औसत बिजली की खपत 8 या 10 यूनिट पर कैपिटा थी क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इन दोनों जगहों को आल इंडिया एवरेज में लाने के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किया गया और उस प्रयत्न का क्या फल हुआ ? हम लोगों के यहां महाराष्ट्र और तमिलनाडु जैसा न हो तो भी 50 यूनिट या 30 यूनिट भी करने का प्रयत्न किया गया है और यदि हां तो उस में कुछ प्रगति हुई है ? अगर हुई है तो कितनी हुई है ?

प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : सभी क्षेत्रों के तो अलग आंकड़े मेरे पास नहीं हैं लेकिन क्योंकि इस सदन में कई बार उत्तरी बिहार की बात उठाई गई है इसलिए मैंने उस के आंकड़े इकट्ठे किए हैं और वह यह हैं कि अभी कुछ साल पहले जहां प्रति व्यक्ति 8 यूनिट बिजली की खपत वहां पर थी पिछले सालों में वह 15 यूनिट तक चली गई है। लेकिन मैं अभी दूसरी बात कहना चाहता हूं कि अभी जिस काम को हम ने हाथ में लिया है, ग्राम विद्युत्ती-करण नियोजन के द्वारा जो योजना स्वीकृत की जाती है उस को पूरा करने में पांच साल का समय लगता है। तो अभी दो वर्षों मे जब से हम ने इस को उच्च प्राथमिकता दी है उसमें पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तरी बिहार के लिए या ऐसे पिछड़े इलाकों के लिए जो योजनाएं स्वीकृत की गई हैं उन का असर अभी नही मालूम पड़ेगा। पाच वर्षों में जब ये योजनाएं पूरी हो जायेगी तभी इन का असर मालूम पडेगा। एक दूसरी बात की तरफ मैं संकेत करना चाहता हू कि ये जो पिछडे इलाके थे उन मे बिजली की माग पहले बहुत अधिक नही थी। अब वह बढने लगी है और इसलिए इन राज्य सरकारों को यह कहा गया है कि ऐसे पिछडे इलाकों के लिए योजनाएं बनाने की तरफ विशेष रूप से ध्यान दें और ऐसी जो योजनाएं बनाई जाती हैं उन को स्वीकृत करने मे हम प्राथमिकता देते है।

कोयले के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद कोयले के उत्पादन मे जो वृद्धि हुई है माननीय सदस्यों ने उस का स्वागत किया है। इस के लिए जो कोयला उद्योग के मजदूर हैं और जो कोयले की प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था मे प्रबन्धक लगे हुए हैं वे दोनों बधाई के पात्र हैं। सदन इस बात से अवगत है कि जो अभी कोयले की कम्पनी है जिस का नाम पुनर्गठन के बाद कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड दिया गया है उस कोयले की कम्पनी के पांच अलग अलग डिवीजन्स हैं। कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड एक होल्डिंग कम्पनी के रूप में काम करती है। ये पांच डिवीजन्स उस के हैं जिन को हम सब-सिडियरीज कहते हैं—एक भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड है, दूसरा ईस्टर्न कोल फील्ड्स लिमिटेड, तीसरा सेंट्रल कोल फील्ड्स लिमि-टेड, चौथा वैस्टर्न कोल फील्ड्स लिमिटेड और पांचवां सेंट्रल माइन प्लानिंग ऐंड डिजाइन इस्टीच्यूट। माननीय सदस्य श्री भट्टाचार्य ने यह सुझाव दिया था कि यह जो सी एम पी डी है इस को सीधे मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत रखना चाहिए। यह एक ऐसा सुझाव है जिस पर विचार करने की बात है क्यो कि कोल इंडिया को भी एक ऐसी सस्था की जरूरत है जो इस काम मे पूरी तरह से उस की मदद कर सके।

अभी जो 1975-76 का कार्यक्रम बनाया गया था और कोल इंडिया की योज-नाएं बनाई गई थी वह 199 करोड के करीब की थी और इस योजना के मुताबिक यह जो उत्पादन का वर्ष रहा 1975-76 का उस मे कोल इंडिया को ऐसा लगता है कि 43 लाख का घाटा हो सकता है। यह घाटा होने की सभावना है। उस की वजह यह है कि कोयले का दाम बढाने के लिए कोल इंडिया की तरफ से जो माग की गई थी और जो चक्रवर्ती कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई थी उस मे उन की सारी बातों को स्वीकृत नही किया गया। खास तौर से इस सदन मे साफ्ट कोक जो जलावन के काम मे आता है. उस की बात बार बार उठाई जाती है और इस सदन में इस बात की भी माग की जाती रही है कि क्योंकि आम लोग उस कोयले का जलावन के रूप मे उपयोग करते हैं इसलिए उस का दाम नही बढाया जाना चाहिए। इसलिए चक्रवर्ती कमेटी की सिफारिशो के बावजूद सरकार द्वारा कोयले की कीमत बढाते समय साफ्ट कोक की कीमत नहीं बढाई गई। लेकिन जहां तक उत्पादन लागत का सवाल है वह साफ्ट कोक हो, ग्रेड वन हो, कोकिंग कोल

[प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

हो, उत्पादन लागत तो सब की एक ही होती है। तो उतनी दूर तक साफ्ट कोक की वजह से उस को घाटा उठाना पड़ रहा है। इस के साथ साथ जब कोयले की कीमत पर चक्रवर्ती कमेटी ने विचार किया था तो उन्होंने दो चीजों पर विचार नहीं किया था —एक कैं पटल पर क्या रिटर्न होना चाहिए था उस का और दूसरे डेप्रिशिएशन का। तो इस की वजह से भी कोल इंडिया को 1975-76 में घाटा होने की बात आती है। लेकिन इस सब के बावजूद कोल इंडिया की प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था में जो सुधार हुआ है, इस के साथ-साथ जो कोल इंडया का पुनर्गठन किया गया है और कोयला खदानों मे जो काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं उनके साथ जो समझौता किया गया था, उनकी मजदूरी को लेकर, उसका अच्छा असर पड़ा है, उत्पादन बढाने मे उनको उत्साह आया है और इस बात से उम्मीद की जाती है कि 1976-77 में कोल इंडिया को मुनाफा हो सकता है। इस सदन के माननीय सदस्यों को जैसा मालूम है, कोल इंडिया के पास काफी कोयला जमा हो गया है लेकिन उसमे कोई चिन्ता की बात नहीं है। हम कोशिश करगे कि, कोयले का निर्यात हो। इसमे चिन्ता की दूसरी बात है और वह यह कि कोयले के जो उपभोक्ता हैं उनके पास कोल इंडिया का बहुत ज्यादा बकाया हो गया है। कुल मिलाकर 94 करोड़ का बकाया है। वहा पर भी मजदूर काम करते हैं जिनको हर हफ्ते मजदूरी चाहिए जिसके बिना उनका काम नहीं चल सकता है। रेलवेज के पास 14 करोड़ का बकाया है, स्टील प्लान्ट्स के पास 36 करोड़ का बकाया है, बिजली घरों के पास 33 करोड़ का बकाया है। तो बकाये की जो इतनी बड़ी धनराशि है उसका अविलम्ब भुगतान होना चाहिए और इसके लिए कुछ कदम भी उठाये जा रहे हैं और ऐसी उम्मीद की जाती है कि जो भुगतान का असन्तुलन हो गया है, उस में सुधार हो सकेगा।

एक दूसरी बात एक माननीय सदस्य ने यहां उठाई थी, लेकिन उस का जवाब दूसरे माननीय सदस्य दामोदर पाण्डे जी ने दिया और वह यह थी कि जो साफ्ट कोक है, उस के दाम में कोई अप्रत्याशित रूप से वृद्धि नहीं की गई है। जैसा कि मैंने पहले बताया जो वृद्धि होनी चाहिए वह जानबूझ कर नही की गई। दाम को कम रखा गया। यह जरूर है कि साफ्ट कोक के जितने उत्पादन का लक्ष्य था, जैसा कि पाण्डे जी ने बताया था, उस के मुताबिक उत्पादन नहीं किया गया और उस उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये अभी कोशिश की जा रही है। देश मे जहां कही गोबर या लकड़ी का इस्तेमाल होना है, अगर वहां साफ्ट-कोक पहुंचा सकें, तो वह उस का स्थान ईंधन के रूप मे ले सकेगा।

दूसरी महत्व की बात यह है कि कोयले का वितरण सही रूप में हो सके। आज कोयले की खानें सारे देश मे एक समान नही हैं, कुछ जगहों पर कोयला पहुचाने म काफी कठिनाई होती है। पहले रेलवे की वैगन्ज की वजह से होती थी, लेकिन आज वैगन्ज की कोई दिक्कत नही है। कोयले का सही रूप में वितरण हो सके, इस के लिये कोल इण्डिया ने अपने पाच क्षेत्रीय डिवीजन बनाये हैं। एक-एक क्षेत्र के लिये एक-एक डिवीजन जिम्मेदार रहेगा। हर राज्य मे कोयला उपभोक्ताओं तक सही रूप से पहुंच सके, इस बात को विशेष रूप से ध्यान मे रख कर ये क्षेत्रीय डिवीजन काम करेंगे। इस सम्बन्ध में कोल इण्डिया विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों से भी बातचीत कर रहा है। कोयले का लागत खर्च तो कोयला खानों पर कम होता है, लेकिन जब कोयला उपभोक्ताओं तक पहुंचता है तो उस की कीमत ज्यादा हो जाती है—इस को कैसे कम किया जाय, यह विचार की बात है, इस पर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है।

कभी कभी ऐसा मान लिया जाता है कि कोल इण्डिया के बाहर कोयले की खानें

गई हैं, लेकिन उस के बाहर भी एक कम्पनी है-- जिस को सिंगरैणी कोलयरी कम्पनी के नाम से जानते हैं। यह कम्पनी आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार और कोल इण्डिया दोनों की संयुक्त कम्पनी के रूप में काम करती हैं। और पांचवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत ऐसी उम्मीद की जाती है कि सिंगरैणी कोलियरीज में उत्पादन में वृद्धि होगी। 1973-74 में करीब 50 लाख टन कोयला निकाला गया था, अब 1978-79 में ऐसी आशा है कि करीब 1 करोड़ टन निकाला जा सकेगा। इस लिये सिगरैणी कोल फील्ड्स के बारे में जो एक धारणा पैदा हो गई थी कि वहां सुधार की काफी गुंजाइश है, उस दिशा में काफी प्रगति हो रही है। ऐसी उम्मीद की जाती है कि इस कम्पनी को अब तक जो घाटा उठाना पड़ा है, उस स्थिति में अब परिवर्तन होगा और यह कम्पनी भविष्य में ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से काम कर सकेगी।

कोयले के क्षेत्र में हम जो परिवर्तन लाना चाहते है—उस के लिये बहुत जरूरी है कि हमारे पास पर्याप्त ट्रेंड-मैन-पावर हो। आज हम जो भी प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था में सुधार करते है, मजदूरों को उचित मजदूरी देते है, मशीनों में काफी पैसा लगाते है—ये सब चीजें तभी सफल हो सकती है जब कि हमारे पास ट्रेण्ड लोग हों, जो वहां की व्यवस्था को ठीक कर सकें, ठीक से देख-रेख का काम कर सके, वहां जो दुर्घटनायें होती है, उन को रोक सकें, बचाव की व्यवस्था कर सकें। इस के लिये एक ज्वाइन्ट बोर्ड आफ माइनिंग एजूकेशन एण्ड ट्रेनिंग बनाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है, जिस में हम ऐसे लोगों को ट्रेण्ड कर सकेंगे। इसमें इस बात की व्यवस्था भी की गई है कि इस साल के बजट में हमारा कोयला विभाग इण्डियन स्कूल आफ माइनिंग धनबाद और बनारस हिन्दू यूनीवर्सिटी को इस बात के लिये आर्थिक सहायता देगा कि व लोगों को उचित रूप में ट्रेनिंग दे सकें। इस व्यवस्था के बाद ऐसी उम्मीद की जाती है कि कोयला उद्योग, जिस ने कि इतना अच्छा काम किया है, जिस के लिये अनेकों माननीय सदस्यों ने उसे बधाई दी है, इस से भी और ज्यादा अच्छा काम कर सकेगा, आनेवाले समय में दुर्घटनाओं में कमी होगी तथा लागत कम होगी, उत्पादन में वृद्धि होगी, तथा यह अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो सकेगा।

अन्त में मैं माननीय सदस्यों को धन्यवाद देता हू, जिन्होंने इतनी दिलचस्पी लेकर अपने अमूल्य सुझाव दिये।

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी (जमशेदपुर): चेयरमैन साहब, मैं एनर्जी मंत्री श्री पन्त साहब को बधाई देता हू—जब से उन्होंने इस मंत्रालय को अपने हाथ में लिया है, कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ा है। चेयरमैन साहब, कोल नेशनलाइजेशन का जो आब्जैक्टिव था, उस के पीछे एक भावना थी। जब कोल नेशनलाइजेशन नही हुआ था, उस वक्त वहा जो वर्कर्स काम करते थे, बड़े-बड़े माइन आनर्स और बिजनैस-मैन उन को बहुत ज्यादा एक्सप्लाएट करते थे। लेकिन हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो रेवोल्यूशनरी मेजर कोल इण्डस्ट्री के नेशनलाइजेशन के लिये उठाया, उस से मजदूरों को काफी राहत मिली। लेकिन अभी भी जो नीचे दर्जे के आफिसर्ज है, पैटी-आफिसर्ज हैं, वे इस को सैबोटाज कर रहे है। ये लोग पहले उन बड़े बड़े बिजनैस-मैनों के हैन्चमैन हुआ करते थे, अब ये लोग बी०सी० सी० एल० में इनफिल्ट्रेट कर गये हैं और कोल-माइंज को बहुत नुकसान पहुचा रहे हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की जो 90वी रिपोर्ट कल इस हाउस में पेश की गई है, उस में जो सुझाव दिये गये हैं, मेहरबानी कर के उन को जल्दी से जल्दी लागू करना चाहिये। उस में दो-तीन सुझाव बड़े महत्वपूर्ण हैं—

"....to set up a standing linkage and monthly allocation of correct specifications of the coal to power

[सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी]

stations and a control room in the Ministry of Railways to review the daily supply of a joint cell in Calcutta to review the loading and movement of wagons."

अभी भी ऐसी बहुत सी माइन्ज हैं जिन का अभी तक नैशनलाइजेशन नहीं हुआ है। बिहार में करीब करीब 400 एमी माइज हैं। मेहरबानी कर के इन को जल्द से जल्द नेशनलाइज कीजिये। बिहार सरकार ने भी आप को लिख कर भेजा है कि इन के नेशनलाइजेशन में उन को कोई आब्जैक्शन नहीं है। और उन्हों ने कई लोगों की लीजों को भी अभी तक रिन्यू नहीं किया है। इसलिये जल्दी से जल्दी इल्लीगल कोलमाइन्स की जो वर्किंग्स हैं गिरिडीह और हजारीबाग में इस को बन्द कराइये। यह लोग आप के अधिकारियों को ब्राइब करके कोयला चोरी कर के ले जाते हैं और इस में बड़े बड़े और पोलिटीशियन्स के भी हाथ है। जो कोल का स्टाक पाइल हो गया है, जैसा मंत्री जी ने बताया रु० नहीं दे सके है क्योंकि 94 करोड़ रु० बाकी हैं तो यह किसी और को नहीं देना है बल्कि आप के तीन महकमों को देना है, आप उन के साथ बैठ कर बात कीजिये और हल निकालिये। अगर रु० बाकी है तो आगे कोयला देना बन्द कर दीजिये, फौरन पैमैंट आ जाएगा। या फिर बात कीजिए ताकि कोयला मूव करे। पिट हैड्स पर कोयला जब गर्मी मे पड़ा रहेगा तो उस मे खुद ब खुद आग लग जायेगी। चोरी तो वह करते ही है, और इस से यह होता है कि ऐसी बातों मे आप के अधिकारियों की ईमानदारी खुद ही खराब होती है, वह कहते है कि चलो थोड़ा कोयला बेच दो क्या हर्ज है।

कोक्वेट माइन मिसहैप्स जो हो रहे हैं उन के काजेज की आप जांच कीजिए और विचार कीजिये कि किस वजह से ऐसा हो रहा है। कोई सर्वे कीजिये। मैं आप को अभी बताऊंगा कि किस माइन में बसन्तला मिसहैप फिर होने वाला है।

आप ने कहा कि बहुत पावर है। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ़ कहा जाता है कि ऐक्यूट शोर्टेज है। आप स्टील मिनिस्टर से पूछिये उन्होंने कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी की मीटिंग में कहा है कि हमारे पास पावर नही है जिस की वजह से काम हर्ज हो रहा है। इन्डस्ट्रीज वाले भी रोते हैं। आप को पता होगा कि 22, 23 अप्रैल, को पटना में 72 घंटे तक बिजली नहीं मिली—न ही पतरातु थर्मल पावर स्टेशन से और न डी० वी० सी० से। तो इस तरह के जो डिसरप्शन्स होते हैं इन को ठीक करना चाहिये। आप को सोचना चाहिय कि ऐसा क्यों होता है। आप को डी० वी० सी० और वैस्ट बंगाल की जो प्रोबलम्स हैं उन के बारे में विचार करना चाहिये। वहां जो पावर हाउसेज है इस में डी० वी० सी० और वैस्ट बंगाल स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड को बड़ा गहरा धक्का लगा है। 120 मैगावाट का थर्मल पावर स्टेशन का जेनरेटिंग सैट फेल हो गया है, और दो सैटस जो वैस्ट बंगाल में हैं, जिन में से एक अक्तूबर 1973 में कमीशन हुआ था और दूसरा लास्ट ईयर हुआ वह अभी तक स्टेबिलाइज नहीं हुए हैं यह मेरी पक्की जानकारी है। अगर गलत हो तो आप मुझ से पूछ सकते हैं कि मैं क्यों गलत सूचना दे रहा हूं। चन्दरपुरा में सैट नम्बर 4 और 5 का परफ़ोरमैंस बिलकुल अपटू दी मार्क नहीं है। एक तो 1975 में कमीशन हो गया और दूसरे को फोरमली कमीशन होना है, हालाकि चल रहा है। इस पर आप अपने अधिकारियों से कहिये कि काम कर के कुछ नतीजा निकालें। अपने अफ़सरों के आप जब तक कान नहीं खीचेंगे उन का दिमाग ठंडा नहीं होगा। अभी तक आप के अफ़सरों के दिमाग नीचे नहीं आये हैं।

आप के एक मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर है रांची में, मैं स्टील मिनिस्टर के साथ 29 नवम्बर

की गया था, मेरे पास एक आदमी आया और उस ने कहा कि मेरे साथ यह यह जबरदस्ती की गई है आप इन्साफ़ कराइये । मैंने, जैसा कि मेरी आदत है, इन्साफ़ के लिये उस मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर को टेलीफ़ोन किया कि फ़लां आदमी भेज रहा हूं उस के साथ इन्साफ़ कर देना । सिफारिश मैंने कोई नहीं की । उस ने जाते ही कहा जिस एम० पी० के जरिये आये हो उसी से कहो । उस अधिकारी का नाम बकेरा है । मैंने सवाल भी किया था । तो जब आप के अफसर हम लोगों की इस प्रकार इज्जत करते हैं तो हम क्या करें । आप की इज्जत भी वे वैसे ही करते होंगे । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि आप कुछ ऐसे कदम उठाएं कि आप के अफसरों के खिलाफ काम करने में लगें । उन को थोड़ा आप ठीक-ठाक कीजिए । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि सारे के सारे चोर हैं लेकिन अगर 10 चोर है तो उन के साथ 2 और जो आते हैं वे भी चोर हो जाते हैं । हम सब के सब जो ये बातें करते हैं, तो क्या हम सभी के दिमाग खराब है और आप के अफसरों के दिमाग ठीक हैं ?

कल बी० सी० सी० एल, के मिसमैनेजमेंट के बारे में 571 न० क्वेश्चन आया था । स्पीकर साहब ने कह दिया कि इस को ट्रान्सफर कर दिया गया है । क्यों ट्रान्सफर कर दिया ? मुझे पता चला कि उस का जवाब नहीं आया है । रांची में जो आप के मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर श्री घोष है, उन्होंने 23 मार्च को स्टेटमेंट दिया था उस के बारे में सवाल पूछते हैं, तो पता चलता है कि जवाब ही नहीं आया । तीन हफ्ते पहले सवाल करते है और बड़ी मुश्किल से स्टार्ड क्वेश्चन में नम्बर आता है लेकिन नम्बर आने पर सवाल का जवाब ही नहीं आता है । आप सवाल का जवाब दीजिए, चाहे 'हां' में दीजिए या 'ना' में दीजिए । हम यहां इन्तजार करते रहते हैं कि हमारे सवाल का जवाब आएगा लेकिन जवाब आता ही नहीं है । मेरे साथ ऐसा दो, तीन बार हुआ है ।

दूसरी बात कोल वाशरीज के बारे में है जोकि धनबाद में है । हम वाशरी में कोल वाश करते हैं और स्टील प्लान्ट्स को सप्लाई करते हैं । उन को भी पूरा नहीं दे पा रहे हैं । मैं आप को बताऊं कि दामोदर रीवर के उस तरफ एक बहुत अच्छी वाशरी है । वह वैस्ट कोल वाशरी है लेकिन वह सारा माल टाटा को सप्लाई कर रही है । टाटा कम्पनी की अपनी कोल वाशरी है । उस की फ़र्स्ट क्लास कैप्टिव माइंस है लेकिन उस की वाशरी 50 परसेंट काम कर रही हैं । जो अच्छा कोयला होता है वह हमारी वाशरी लेती है । इधर आप के पास इतना अच्छा कोल नहीं है कि अपने बोकारो प्लान्ट को सप्लाई करें लेकिन टाटा उस को ले लेता है । मेरा कहना यह है कि टाटा की अपनी दो-तीन कोल वाशरीज हैं लेकिन कोल वाशरी के अफसर उन से मिले हुए हैं, इसलिए उन को वह कोल मिल जाता है । आप चाहें तो मैं आप को नाम बता सकता हूं । मुझे पूरा पता है । प्राइवेट सेक्टर में अपनी मशीन को वे ठीक रखे हुए हैं लेकिन उन से काम नहीं लेते है । वाशरी से जो चीज उन को बहुत जरूरी है, वह दी जाए लेकिन ऐसा न हो कि आप सब उन को दे दें ।

अब मैं छोटे नागपुर पर आता हूं । यह मैं आखरी बात बतला रहा हूं ।

सभापति महोदय : चासनाला की बात बतला दीजिए और खत्म कीजिए क्योंकि आप का टाइम हो चुका है ।

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी : आप को पता है कि छोटा नागपुर प्लेटू में सिंहभूम जिला है और उस में जमशेदपुर है और हम उस के नुमाइन्दे हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : आप बड़े नागपुर के होते तो क्या होता ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी : मुझे पता नहीं कि क्या होता लेकिन अभी तो छोटा नागपुर बड़े नागपुर के सामने बोल रहा है। वहां पर नार्थ दामोदर कोलरी है।

सभापति महोदय : चासनाला पर आइए क्योंकि आप का समय खत्म हो गया है।

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी : मैं चासनाला की ही बात बता रहा हूं। यह कोलरी अब दूसरा चासनाला बनने जा रही है। यह कोलरी को थ्रिडी बोर्डर बी० सी० सी० एल० के अन्दर आती है।

वहां के एक मैनेजर साहब एक स्कूल बनवा रहे हैं और पांच पांच रुपये फ़ी लेबर से लेते हैं। कहां स्कूल बन रहा है कुछ पता नहीं है। मेरी सूचना के अनुसार कोलरी में दो प्रकार के डेंजर हैं, एक आग से और एक पानी से जो बोकारो का पार्ट है। कुछ मैकेनिज्म में इम्मिडिएटली पानी के भर जाने की आशंका है। दामोदर का पानी बहुत नजदीक आ चुका है और जैसा मुझे मालूम हुआ है सात आठ फ़ीट ही वह वहां से रह गया है। वहां पचास वर्कर शिफ्ट में काम करते हैं। वहां आग भी लगी हुई है जनवरी 1974 से। वहां इस आइन में कोई सेफ्टी मेजर नहीं लिया गया है। अगर आप मुझ से और ज्यादा डिटेल्ज चाहें तो मैं दे सकता हूं। पांच सौ लोगों को जबर्दस्ती वहां आग के एरिया में भेजा जा रहा है, उनसे काम करवाया जा रहा है। कौन करवा रहा है इसको आप देखें सेफ्टी मेजर्स भी आप लें। ऐसा आप ने नहीं किया तो यह दूसरा चासनाला हो जाएगा। मैं आपको अभी से सावधान किए देता हूं। आदमी की जान एक सी है चाहे वह मंत्री हो या एम० पी० की हो, आप हों या मैं हूं। किसी का शौहर मर जाता है तो जो पीछे रह जाते हैं उन से आप पूछें कि उनकी क्या हालत होती है। कम्पेंसेशन दे देने से किसी की लाइफ़ तो आप वापिस नहीं ला कर देते हैं। इस वास्ते मेहरबानी करके इसको आप देखें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have got exactly one hour at our disposal, because at 5 minutes to 6 p.m., I am calling the Minister to start his reply. We have 13 speakers, yet. You know very well that we cannot extend the time. I would, therefore, like to accommodate as many members as possible. So many things have been said. The Members can present their views in terms of points—2, 3 or 4 points—and not elaborate on them. I am sure the Minister would catch their points; and he is energetic also. I will give 5 minutes each. I cannot agree to things which will result in encroachment upon other Ministries' time tomorrow. I have been told to call the Minister at 5 minutes to 6 p.m. So; kindly cooperate. At the end of 4 minutes I will ring the bell; at the end of 5 minutes I will stop you.

श्री भगतराम मनहर (जंजगीर) : पहले तो आपने तीस तीस मिनट दिए हैं।

सभापति महोदय : राव साहब को तो देना जरूरी था।

श्री भगतराम मनहर : उनकी बात नहीं कर रहा हूं। दूसरों को भी दिए हैं।

श्री राम हेडाऊ (रामटेक) : बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम का लक्ष्य है जीवन की आवश्यक चीजों की कीमतें कम करना। किन्तु हम देखते हैं कि कोयला, बिजली, ईंधन आदि की कीमतें बहुत बढ़ गई हैं। एक बोरा कोयला 25 रुपये में मिलने लग गया है। मैं नागपुर में रामटेक निर्वाचन क्षेत्र का दौरा करके आया हूं। विदर्भ के देहातों में कृषक बेहाल हैं। उनको बिजली के धक्के लग रहे हैं। उनको सप्ताह में केवल पांच दिन बिजली मिलती है। बीच बीच में बिजली डिसकनेक्ट होती रहती है। इसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि खेती को जब बिजली द्वारा पानी देने

को जरूरत होती है तो उसको पानी नहीं मिलता है और फ़सल सूख जाती है। इसका असर उत्पादन पर पड़ता है और उसको हानि पहुंचती है। बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा बिजली के कनक्शन देने में आनाकानी होती जा रही है। एक एक बिजली के कनक्शन के लिए भारी रकमें मांगी जाती हैं। मेरे यहां पूमला नामक गांव में एक कृषक से नए बिजली कनेक्शन के लिए 55 हजार रुपये मांगे गए हैं। इस सब का परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि साधारण कृषकों के लिए नए कनक्शन लेना असम्भव हो गया है। बिजली के मीटर भी सही नहीं घूमते हैं। इस कारण बिजली का बहुत ज्यादा बिल आ जाता है। इसको लेकर कई कृषकों ने अपनी बिजली की मोटरें भी बन्द करनी शुरू कर दी हैं।

विदर्भ में बिजली का उत्पादन होता है। किन्तु उसकी बिजली का अस्सी प्रतिशत भाग पश्चिमी महाराष्ट्र में बम्बई के उद्योग चलाने के लिए भेज दिया जाता है और बीस प्रतिशत बिजली ही विदर्भ को सप्लाई की जाती है। बिजली कम होने के कारण विदर्भ में कोई उद्योग तो है ही नहीं लेकिन कृषि के लिए भी पर्याप्त मात्रा में बिजली नहीं मिलती है। यह विदर्भ पर होने वाला अन्याय है, बिजली मन्त्री इसके ऊपर ध्यान दें और उसे दूर करें।

17 Hrs.

मैं तो सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि विदर्भ में वे गंगा परियोजना तुरन्त बनाई जाये जिससे बिजली का अधिक उत्पादन होगा और खेती को भी अधिक पानी देने में सुविधा होगी।

खेती के लिये बिजली सप्लाई में प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिये। हम नये कृषि उत्पादकों की बात करते हैं और बिजली नहीं देते हैं, इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि फसल कम होती है।

मेरा सुझाव है कि 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम में जो झोंपड़े बनाये गये हैं, उनमें भी बिजली देने का कार्य तेजी से किया जाये।

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Sir, I rise to support the Demands presented to this House by the Ministry of Energy.

My first point is that sometimes the survey results of some of the commissions do not bear out and ultimately the result is something entirely different. To quote page 34 of the Report of the Ministry:

> "For instance, the CW&PC's survey placed potential of river basins in Himachal Pradesh at 1.75 million KW continuous. Investigations carried out subsequently by the Himachal Pradesh authorities have led to identification of several new potential sites in the upper reaches of the Chanab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej basins and the total hydro-electric potential in Himachal Pradesh is presently estimated at 5.12 million KW continuous."

It means that the earlier survey gave the potential as only one-third of what it actually was and a later survey increased the figure by three times. This is what has happened with most of the schemes, because earlier the potentialities were not calculated and so those projects were given a low priority.

Since I am the only Member speaking from my State, I would request you to give me a little more time. There are six projects in my State for which the survey has been done. As at present, the hydro-electric potential at the end of the year would be 111 MW. The capacity of the six new projects is as follows: Nathpa Jhakri 1020 MW, Bhaba 120 MW, Kol Dam 600 MW, Larji 160 MW, Dadahi Dam 100 MW and Chamera 400 MW, in all, it comes to 2,400 MW. If all this capacity is taken into consideration in

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

the Plan and finance allocated, it would be a good thing.

At the present moment, we are in a very tight position, because the BSL project is going to be completed very soon. Most of the workers from that project are being retrenched. If out of these six projects at least one or two, say, Nathpa Jhakri and Bhaba, are approved by the Planning Commission and the Ministry and taken up for execution, the workers who would be retrenched from the BSL could be automatically absorbed in these projects in the neighbouring area. The climate is suitable to them and the terrain is also not new to them. So, there will be no dislocation.

Unless these projects are taken up immediately, what will happen is that because of one dispute or another, because of lack of finance or some other consideration, these projects would be postponed to the Sixth Plan, and the workers of BSL would be retrenched because the work on that project is over. There would be unemployment among the workers, starvation, large-scale migration and consequent resentment and even frustration. So, I would say, let it not be a tragedy of estimates, let it be a saga of achievements, as has been stated in the Report from page to page, which I cannot point out for want of time.

Himachal Pradesh should be given at least one or two projects, so that the workers who are to be retrenched from BSL, both Unit No. 1 and unit No. 2, they are not thrown on the streets and that they do not starve.

Here I would like to point out the dark side of the scheme, because everybody talks only about the bright side, lighting, incandescent lamps and so on. What about the problem of rehabilitation of the affected people? The dams that have arisen on the soil of Himachal Pradesh have destroyed its beauty, its culture, disfigured its geography. When Dr. Rao, who is sitting here, went to Bhakra, he was actually in tears when he looked at the sight. Roads have been submerged, projects have been destroyed, water sources have been dried up, and things had come to such a pass the electricity generated at Bhakra was being transmitted to other places, but Bhakra village remained unlit for 20 years. It was Dr. Rao who ordered that it should be electrified first. So, I would suggest that greater attention should be paid to the States in which these giants are located. Let not these giants kill the people, let the people live. If the dams rise and people perish, our planning would be very faulty.

I would refer to Question No. 2482 asked on the 15th April of the Minister of Communications in reply to which it was admitted that the transmission lines which were being put up by the State Electricity Board, Punjab, and by the BSL authorities were going to cause serious disruption of telecommunication lines, that as a result ten trunk routes would be dislocated. The N.W. Circle authorities have been impressing upon the BSL management and the Punjab State Electricity Board the need of giving money in advance for laying new trunk routes estimated to cost Rs. 39,07,000 as the existing lines would be dislocated and irreparably damaged. If this money is paid in advance, there can be some sound planning and the area would not suffer.

When the Pong dam was constructed, the Kangra Valley Railway was allowed to be closed for three years because the BSL and the BCB authorities refused to give the money in advance to the railways and, therefore, the line had to be dismantled. It is still closed. The tragedy is that we submerge more than we lift. The result is that the railways could not build an alternative alignment well in time. Therefore, if we have to dislocate, let us have some imaginative planning and anticipate the dislocation necessary in the national interests and provide the money in advance for

alternative arrangements so that there are no serious after effects.

There was a meeting of the Himchal Pradesh Revenue Minister, Shri Des Raj Maharaj, myself and Dr. Rao in which it was decided that water supply would be provided to the bulk of the villages around Bhakra by sharing the total cost on a fifty-fifty basis betwen the BMB and Himchal Pradesh. The Bhakra Management Board has written to the Member, BMB that Rs. 4 lakhs should be paid to the State Government as their cost for the supply of drinking water, but till today there has been no progress because Dr. Rao is out of office. They say they have no record. When one Minister gives a commitment, it must be honoured by his successor.

There was a serious tiff between the Bhakra management officers and the Punjab Government officers, and matters came to such a high breaking point that the police entered and were about to order the arrest of BMB officers and Members who have no sympathetic attitude towards the local people. However, they were just saved by the grace of good sense on the part of the State authorities. A similar situation may arise in Himachal Pradesh because the BMB officers do not allow people to cross from one side of Himachal Pradesh to the other as the dam is located in between even after issuing them permits. An explosive situation may arise as the people are harassed day in and day out by the security officers. So, my request to the hon. Minister is that the Chief Security Officer responsible for the maintenance of security at the Bhakra dam should be from Himachal Pradesh police. When the entire security police is from the State and the dam is located in the State of Himachal Pradesh, why should the Chief Security Officer come from another State? There have been cases where people in a serious condition being taken to hospital were not allowed to cross the dam by the men on security duty. Is the dam more precious than human lives?

Mrs. Satyavati Dang, a Member of the Rajya Sabha, for instance, was not allowed to cross from one side of Himachal Pradesh to the other because of security reasons.

What kind of arrangement is this? The commitment given by one Minister must be honoured by his successor.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have those commitments been subsequently set aside by the successor?

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHER: The main hurdle is the Bhakra Management Board. They say that when Dr. Rao was there, there was money in plently and now there is no money. All these lame excuses are given because they simply do not want to do it, they think they are superior officers and that the State Government is a petty administration.

People have been cultivating in the villages around Gobindsagar lake for the last 20 years on payment, but suddenly during the emergency they have been stopped from doing so and an officer threatened to handcuff them. I am very grateful to Mr. Pant to whom I brought the receipts for the payments by the cultivators, for intervening in the matter with the result that the cultivation has been allowed to be resumed. This highhandedness on the part of the Bhakra Management Board will not be tolerated by Himachal Pradesh, and if the situation worsens, the Ministry will be responsible for it. They should stop the officers from indulging in these acts. The people of Himachal Pradesh are second to none, and they will teach a lesson so that these officers do not repeat such things.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like the Minister to make a note. This appears to be a very serious allegation. He may kindly deal with it when he replies.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: I would request for more money for the hill States, in general,

[Shri Narain Chand Parashar]

for the Rural Electrification Corporation because what has happened is that the Rural Electrification Corporation has always spoken of the paucity of finances. I am going to read out from page 83 of the Sixty-Second Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings (1974-75). It says:

> "The Committee note that while on the one hand the Corporation is complaining of lack of adequate funds for financing the rural electrification programmes, funds to the extent of Rs. 6 crores to Rs. 20 crores were lying unutilised. The Committee are informed that these represented undisbursed amounts relating to State Electricity Boards because of various reasons and particularly because the performance of some projects of SEBS did not come up to the required level to enable disbursement of subsequent instalments."

So, I would plead with you that the Minister should see to it that for the hill areas, for the backward areas, these kinds of technicalities do not come up because once you give some advance, once you sanction one instalment, all subsequent instalments are withheld, because sometimes they raise their heads, sometime they show superiority and sometimes they want that technical reasons should be raised. So, for all these reasons, the rural electrification work is pushed to the background. This should not happen and the country should go ahead at a fast rate.

I want to compliment the Minister for Energy for the commendable work that he is doing. It was during his tenure that the country got the first nuclear experiment and so on. I am hopeful that the dark spots caused by the shadow of Bhakra dam and other dams may be washed away and there would be light not only for the people who got this light but also for the people on whose soil the dams are erected and energy created.

डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया (झांसी) : मैं पन्त जी को उनके सहायक मंत्री जी को और उनके तमाम विशेषज्ञों, इंजीनियरों तथा अधिकारियों को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने ऊर्जा उत्पादन करके इस स्थिति को अच्छा बना दिया है और जो ऊर्जा का संकट था उसको दूर कर दिया है। लेकिन साथ साथ उनको चाहिए कि वे अपनी ऊर्जा उत्पादन की जो योजनाएं हैं उनको इस प्रकार से सगठित करें, इस प्रकार से बनाएं कि प्रकृति के चक्र में जो पाच या दस वर्ष में एक वर्ष सूखे का आता है उस समय देश में ऊर्जा का सकट न आ सके। इसलिए आवश्यक है कि ऊर्जा का उत्पादन एटोमिक पावर स्टेशनों तथा थर्मल पावर स्टेशनों के द्वारा अधिक से अधिक करने का प्रयास किया जाए। यह भी आवश्यक है कि जिन एटोमिक पावर स्टेशनों पर काम चल रहा है जैसे नरोरा उसका काम जल्दी से जल्दी पांचवी योजना के अन्दर ही पूरा कर दे तो अच्छा है। इसी तरह से जो आपके मंत्रालय ने बडे बडे थर्मल पावर स्टेशनों की योजनाए बनाई हैं उनका काम भी जल्दी शुरू करके जल्दी पूरा करें ताकि थर्मल और एटामिक पावर स्टेशनों से इतनी पावर पैदा हो सके कि देश में सूखे के समय भी ऊर्जा का सकट न आ सके। उत्तर प्रदेश या दूसरे प्रदेशों से जो भी थर्मल योजनाएं आपको स्वीकृति के लिए भेजी गई हैं उनको भी जल्दी प्लानिंग कमिशन और अपने डिपार्टमेंट से आप स्वीकृत कराने की कृपा करें। पारीछा थर्मल पावर स्टेशन की योजना जो आपके यहां स्वीकृति के लिए पड़ी हुई है जिसके लिए आप ने वचन दिया है कि छठी योजना में स्वीकृत करा दी जाएगी,

मेरा निवेदन है कि यू॰ पी॰ सरकार चाहती है कि छठी योजना से पहले ही उसका काम शुरू करने के लिए आप स्वीकृति प्रदान करें और योजना आयोग से भी उसको स्वीकृत करा दें तो उससे देश के एक बहुत बड़े प्रदेश की बिजली की कमी पूरी हो सकेगी। आप साथ साथ पानी से बिजली पैदा करने की बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएं भी बनाएं और वे ऐसी नदियों पर बनाएं जो बर्फीली नदियां हैं, जो हिमालय पर्वत से निकलती हैं और जिनमें सदैव पानी रहता है।

इसके साथ साथ मैं चाहता हूं कि एक समन्वित कार्यक्रम आपका हो बाढ़ नियंत्रण और बिजली उत्पादन का। देश में ऐसी नदियां हैं जो बाढ़ के द्वारा सर्वनाश की लीला उत्पन्न करती हैं बरसात के समय में इन बड़ी बड़ी नदियों पर इस तरह के बांध पहाड़ों पर या दूसरे ऐसे स्थानों पर बनाएं, जिस से बाढ़ के पानी को रोका जा सके, बाढ़ की विनाश लीला समाप्त हो सके और उसके साथ साथ बिजली का भी उत्पादन हो सके। बिजली का उत्पादन करके उसका वितरण सारे देश में किया जाए। इस देश में और भी ऐसी नदियां हैं जिनमें बारह महीने पानी रहता है, जिनमें सूखे का असर नहीं पड़ता। उन नदियों पर बांध बनाकर आप बिजली उत्पादन का कार्य करें। उदाहरण के लिए बेतवा नदी ऐसी नदी है जो विन्ध्याचल पर्वत से निकलती है और जमुना में मिलती है। इसमें बहुत कम सूखे का असर होता है। इस नदी पर तीन बांध बने हैं और चौथा बांध मन्जूर हो गया है। चौथा बांध बनने के बाद भी, जो कि राजघाट बांध है, इस नदी में पानी की कमी नहीं रहेगी। इसमें केवल माताटीला से बिजली निकलती है। अगर आप अपने इंजीनियरों से दिखवायें, तो सुकवा-ढुकवा से भी बिजली निकल सकती है। इसका एक बार सर्वे हुआ था, काम शुरू हुआ, लेकिन पानी की कमी की बात कह कर उसको रोक दिया गया जबकि वहां पर लगभग लाख डेढ़ लाख रुपया क्वार्टर बनाने पर व्यय हो गया। मेरा निवेदन है—आप प्रान्तीय सरकार को लिखें या स्वयं उसको दिखवा कर वहां से बिजली निकालने की व्यवस्था करने की कृपा करें।

इसी प्रकार से जो दूसरे कार्यक्रम हो जहां बांधों से बिजली निकल सकती है उनको हाथ में लें। नेपाल सरकार से कुछ बातें चल रही हैं, उनसे भी आप जल्दी समझौता करें और उन नदियों पर बांध बना कर बिजली पैदा करने की योजनाएं बनायें जोकि बाढ़ के दिनों में देश का बहुत नुकसान करती हैं। इस प्रकार से एक ओर आप बाढ़ का नियन्त्रण करेंगे और दूसरी ओर सिंचाई की समन्वित योजना बना सकेंगे तथा साथ ही बिजली का उत्पादन भी अधिक बढ़ा सकेंगे।

यह कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं कि ग्रामीण विद्युतिकरण निगम बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहा है, लेकिन पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की ओर अधिक ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। इस सन्दर्भ में मैं बुन्देलखण्ड का नाम आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं जोकि एक पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है। वहां पर इण्डस्ट्रीज की कमी है। ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा आप को वहां के लिए अधिक से अधिक योजनाएं स्वीकृत करानी चाहिए। जो योजनाएं वहां से आयी वे स्वीकृत हुई हैं, लेकिन और भी योजनाएं स्वीकृत कराने की आवश्यकता है। झांसी जिले के दो टुकड़े कर दिए गए। झांसी और ललित-

[डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया]

पुर। आप का कथन था कि एक जिले में एक ही योजना हो सकती है, लेकिन अब तो वहां के लिए दूसरी योजना भी मन्जूर करना बहुत आवश्यक है, जिससे उस क्षेत्र का विकास हो सके और समानता के आधार पर दूसरे क्षेत्रों के मुकाबले में आ सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं और भारत सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वह ऊर्जा उत्पादन के लिए प्राथमिकता के आधार पर अधिक से अधिक धन की व्यवस्था करे, क्योंकि हमारे राष्ट्र के विकास के लिए ऊर्जा उत्पादन सब से बडा साधन है। हमारी योजना में अगर किसी मंत्रालय को अधिक धन की आवश्यकता है तो वह ऊर्जा मंत्रालय को

भारत सरकार या प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने यह भी बडा अच्छा कार्य किया है कि ऊर्जा मंत्रालय का अलग से कायम किया है। इससे उर्जा पर अलग से विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जा रहा है तथा निश्चित रूप से ऊर्जा का उत्पादन बढेगा और उसके साथ साथ हमारे देश की भी तरक्की होगी। यही मुझे आपसे निवेदन करना था।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneshwar): Sir, as far as the report goes, by 1978-79 the total generation of electricity required is 119.86 billi kwh. and by 1983.84 the required generation of electricity is about 200 billion kwh. Therefore it means that in another 10 years we shall have to utilise 80 per cent of the Hydel Power potential available in the country. But if you look at the different surveys so far carried out, you will find that the total hydel power potential available in the southern zone is 8.697 MW and the percentage of utilisation is 38.8, in the western zone the availability is 7.189 MW and the utilisation is 13.1, in the northern zone the availability is 10,731 and the utilisation is 22.8, in the eastern zone the potential is 2.694 and the utilisation is 21.3 and in the north-eastern zone the availability of potential is 12,464 and the utilisation is 0.3. I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister the disparity in the utilisation of potential so far as hydel power is concerned. I am very happy that the Ministry have thought of initially establishing in the Central sector in a phased manner one large pithead thermal station, one each in the northern, western, eastern and southern regions, i.e. Singrauli for 2000 MW, Korba for 2000 MW, Farakka for 1200 MW and Ramagundem for 1000 MW. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister why, when Talchar was the first proposal which was under Government of India's consideration and when Talchar has high coal deposits, that proposal was given up. I think, instead of having these four projects, it we can have one more in the eartern zone, namely, Talchar, it would add to the potential.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Farakka is very much in the eastern zone.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Yes, but when the potential is there, why not have two including both Farakka and Talchar?

Now, coming to fuel, the Fuel Policy Committee which was appointed, went into the question in detail and made a recommendation. I hope it is under the consideration of the Government and that a national policy has not yet been evolved or formulated. I would only point out to the Hon. Minister and to you that there is lack of coordination. The Fuel Policy Committee had recommended that, because of the international energy crisis, the consumption of oil should be reduced so far as India is concerned. But you will be surprised to find, if you look at the Railway

Budget Estimates for 1976-77, that in the coming 15 years the Indian Railways will be spending nearly Rs. 2000 to Rs. 3000 crores on import of diesel. Diesel traction today is 28,000 kilometres while the electric traction is 4000 kilometres. An electric locomotive can haul one-and-a-half times greater capacity than the diesel. In 1976-77, so far as diesel oil is concerned, we have provided for nearly Rs. 98 crores for Indian Railways—and we import diesel oil. If you look again to the Demands, you will find that, so far as consumption of electricity is concerned, it is only Rs. 43 crores, and the cost of freight and handling of diesel and coal for Railways comes to Rs. 40 crores. I think, there must be some kind of co-ordination. Almost all the countries in the world, including the Soviet Union and also Poland, are going in a big way for electrification of railways. And you know the potential that we have so far as electricity is concerned. I think, this should ze gone into; also, this kind of lack of coordination between the various Ministries should also be looked into.

In the context of the energy crisis and all that, Government should formulate and announce early their national fuel policy, they should tell us in definite terms what they have in mind.

The National Commission on Agricultrue had made very good recommendations. I do not know why they have not been brought to the attention of the State Governments and implemented. They have said that the State Electricity Boards should take advantage of the funds placed at the disposal of the REC for granting loans to provide street lights in those Harijan bastis which were left out; while electrifying the villages within the next two years; the charges for the electricity consumed by these bastis should be borne by the State Governments concerned. But I find that everywhere there is light except in Harijan bastis. When I asked them why the Harijan bastis are not electrified, they say that the panchayats should pay for the street lights in Harijan bastis. The Central Government is giving money to the Electricity Boards. Why should not the recommendation of the National Commission on Agriculture be implemented forthwith? Whatever Harijan bastis are left out, the State Governments should be asked to have them electrified in one or two months; at least, street lights should be there.

Another recommendation of the National Commission on Agriculture is that the State Governments should take suitable action to extend electricity to the Primary Health Centres, for which fifty per cent subsidy is allowed by the Centre, within about two years. Whenever you go to Primary Health Centre, you find that electricity is there, I think, this should be looked into.

The State Electricity Boards have also been asked to give special consideration to extending electricity to fishermen colonies along the sea-coast. I have visited some fishermen colonies, and I am sorry to say that there is no electricity there. Pantji is an amiable person, with great ideas, and sometimes I think whether the Central Government should not take over the entire production, supply and distribution of energy throughout the country, so that the money that the Central Government is spending is equitably distributed and the benefits reach all the people.

SHRI K. C. PANT: A serious suggestion.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: You are always serious in taking suggestions. You must implement it.

Lastly, I come to regional imbalances. So far as electrification of the countryside is concerned. You will find that the percentage of villages electrified in the case of Andhra Pradesh is 38.2; in the case of Assam it is 5.2 per cent. I was listening to Mr. Siddeshwar Prasad when he was speaking. But the facts are different, the figures are different. In the case of Assam, as I said, the percentage is 5.2; in the case

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

of Bihar it is 14.5 percents in the case of Gujarate, it is 32.4 per cent; in the case of Madhya Pradesh it is 15.7 per cent; in the case of Orissa it is 20.8 per cent; in the case of U.P. it is 27 per cent; and in the case of West Bengal it is 24.8 per cent. Take also the case of number of pumpsets energised. He was speaking very highly about that also. In the case of Andhra Pradesh, the number of pumpsets energised is 2,72,645; Assam 705; West Bengal 7,622; Orissa 3,021 and Tamil Nadu 7 lakhs. This is how things are happening. There is so much of difference between the States. We are shouting from the house-tops that we should remove regional imbalances within a period of five years. How can you remove regional imbalances if this is how things are happening?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Perhaps, Orissa has less number of wells and not many pumpsets.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: I would request the hon. Minister to look into all these things and see that regional imbalances are removed.

श्री बसंत राम अग्रहूर (अंजगीर): सभापति महोदय, मैं उर्जा मंत्रालय की बजट अनुदान की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

उर्जा मंत्री जी ने इस विभाग के कार्यकलापों में काफ़ी सुधार किया है और मंत्रालय के पास काफ़ी प्रगतिशील कार्यक्रम हैं। उसके लिए पूरा मंत्रालय बधाई का पात्र है।

सभापति जी, मध्य प्रदेश काफ़ी पिछड़ा प्रान्त है। उसके पास नैसर्गिक साधन प्रचुर मात्रा में हैं लेकिन धन के अभाव में उन साधनों का दोहन पूर्णरोज नहीं हो रहा है। बिना केन्द्रीय सहयोग के उसका पिछड़ापन दूर होना संभव नहीं है। कोयला उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद कोल इण्डिया लिमिटेड ने सिंगरेनी खदान आन्ध्र प्रदेश को छोड़ कर बाकी देश के सभी नान कोकिंग कोल खदानों को हस्तगत कर लिया है। प्रशासनिक दृष्टि से पूरे देश को इन्होंने तीन संभागों में बांट दिया है। ये तीन संभाग हैं पूर्वी संभाग, मध्य संभाग और पश्चिमी संभाग और इन तीनों के मुख्यालय सैन्टोरिया, रांची और नागपुर में रखे गए हैं। नागपुर संभाग के अन्तर्गत नान-कोकिंग कोल के सिंगरेनी खदान को छोड़कर मध्य प्रदेश के सभी खदान, महाराष्ट्र के सभी खदान और उड़ीसा के कुछ नान-कोकिंग खदान आते हैं। इन तीनों प्रान्तों के उत्पादन लक्ष्य पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में निम्नानुसार हैं। ये नान-कोकिंग कोल माइंस के फ़ीगर्स हैं:

	1974-75 मिलियन टन	1978-79 मिलियन टन
मध्य प्रदेश	16.25	23.88
महाराष्ट्र	2.90	6.75
उड़ीसा	0.79	0.87

इस तरह से 1974-75 का लक्ष्य था 19.94 लाख टन्स और 1978-79 के अन्त में यह 31.50 मिलियन टन्स है। उक्त आंकड़ों से साफ़ जाहिर है कि कुल उत्पादन का 80 प्रतिशत हिस्सा मध्य प्रदेश के अन्तर्गत है लेकिन इतना होने के बाद भी इस का मुख्यालय नागपुर में रखा गया है। मैं नागपुर के विरुद्ध नहीं हूं लेकिन इससे मध्य प्रदेश वालों का नुकसान हो रहा है। मैं आपका ध्यान

इस ओर आकर्षित करना कि नागपुर में निम्नलिखित दफ्तर हैं :

Offices of Managing Director, Chief Mining Engineer (Production), Chief mining Engineer (Planning), Additional Controller of Accounts, General Manager Sales and Marketing Chief Stores and Purchase Officer, Area General Manager, Nagpur area who is also incharge of Pather Kheda in Betul District of Madhya Pradesh.

इतने सारे आफ़िसेज वहा पर हैं और अभी ऊर्जा मत्रालय ने थरमल पावर स्टेशन परसोनल ट्रेनिंग स्कूल खोलने का प्रस्ताव नागपुर में किया है जिसमें 476 लोगों को प्रशिक्षित किया जाएगा । नतीजा यह होगा कि वहा पर आफ़िस होने से जो एडवरटाइजमेंट होता है वह वहीं के स्थानीय पेपर्स में निकलता है और मध्य प्रदेश के लोगों को वहां के स्थानीय पेपर्स पढने का मौका नहीं मिलता है और नौकरी में जो प्राथमिकता मिलनी है वह भी वही के स्थानीय लोगों को मिलनी है । इस तरह से 80 प्रतिशत कोलमाइन्स जिस प्रदेश के हिस्से में है उन को नौकरी में कोई प्राथमिकता नहीं मिल पा रही है ।

दूसरी असुविधा यह हो रही है कि इन्कम टैक्स और सैल्स टैक्स का जो पैसा होता है, वह सारा का सारा महाराष्ट्र में चला जाता है और मध्य प्रदेश उस पैसे से भी वंचित रह जाता है और जितना हिस्सा टैक्सों का उस को मिलना चाहिए वह उस को नहीं मिल पाता है । बिलासपुर दफ्तर लाने में कुछ तकलीफें हैं । इस काम में अधिकारी आड़े आ रहे हैं, खास कर उन अधिकारियों की महिलायें नहीं चाहती कि दफ्तर शिफ्ट हो कर बिलासपुर जायें । कुछ दिन पहले माननीय उपमंत्री जी ने आश्वासन दिया था, श्रीकांत वर्मा जिन्हे राज्य सभा का कांग्रेस का टिकट मिला है, उन्होंने भी कहा था कि इक्विवेलैंट आफिस बिलासपुर को दे रहे हैं लेकिन स्थिति दूसरी ही निकली । सुना था हाथी का नाम, देखा तो कुछ और ही निकला । हम ने उन के आश्वासन पर प्रचार कर दिया लेकिन बाद में पता लगा कि वहां दूसरा दफ्तर देने की स्थिति भी नहीं है ।

जहां तक स्थानीय लोगों की नौकरी का सम्बन्ध है, उस के बारे में भी मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं । इनमें से 90 प्रतिशत लोग मध्यप्रदेश के नहीं है, उड़ीसा के भी नहीं हैं और न महाराष्ट्र के हैं । सब दूसरे प्रान्तों से आते है । केजुअल लेबर भर्ती करते है जो कुली का काम करते हैं । खदान की रिपोर्ट में बताया जाता है कि वे स्थानीय लोग हैं । हमारे यहा की स्थिति यह है कि हमारे यहा के मजदूर दूसरे प्रान्तों में जा कर काम कर रहे है । उनकी स्थिति को आपको देखना है । तृतीय, चतुर्थ श्रेणी व केजुअल लेबर जो पांच सौ रुपए मासिक वेतन पाते हैं, उन सभी को स्थानीय रखे जाने का आदेश केन्द्रीय सरकार का है । उसकी अवहेलना करने और अपनी चलाने की प्रवृत्ति के कारण अन्य लोगों को भर दिया गया है । यह पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों के सीधेपन का मजाक है । इस में सुधार के आदेश दिये जाने आवश्यक हैं ।

माननीय सभापति जी कोयला खदान सब मध्यप्रदेश में हैं और थर्मल पावर स्टेशन दूसरे इलाकों में निर्माण किये जा रहे हैं— जैसे अहमदाबाद, उकाई, गांधीनगर, धुवरान, नासिक, भटिंडा, पानीपत, फरीदाबाद आदि में । नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि कोयला वहां से ढोना पड़ता है । ढुलाई में पैसा खर्च करना पड़ता है । स्ट्राइक हो जाने की स्थिति में क्या होगा ? रेलवे स्ट्राइक में कितना नुक्सान होगा ? हम लोग नहीं चाहते कि वहां से आप कोयला न ले जायें लेकिन जैसी कि आपकी नीति है उसके अनुसार आपको वहीं के वही थर्मल स्टेशन बनाने चाहिएं । इससे आपको कोयले की ढुलाई में भी खर्च नहीं करना पड़ेगा और सहूलियत भी अधिक

[श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी]

होगी। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि इन सब मुद्दों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए आप पीट हेड पर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बनाने की कृपा करें।

जहां तक कोरबा थर्मल पावर स्टेशन का सम्बन्ध है उसकी स्थिति तीन हजार मेगावाट की है लेकिन अभी पाणिग्रही जी ने बताया है कि दो हजार मेगावाट की अनुमति मिली है। प्रधान मंत्री जी के बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के तहत भी इस बात का आवाहन किया गया है कि थर्मल पावर स्टेशन के काम को प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी। उसी के अनुरूप में आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आप इस दिशा में विशेष ध्यान दें।

सभी लोगों ने कहा है कि कोयले का उत्पादन बहुत बढ़ गया है। मेरी अपनी मान्यता दूसरी है। बिलासपुर में आपके जो मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर प्रोडक्शन हैं उनका रिकार्ड है कि वे हर महीने रेलवे को डेमरेज दे रहे हैं। वे रेलवे को डेमरेज क्यों दे रहे हैं उसका कारण मुझको पता चला है कि वहां उपर कोयले का स्टाक नहीं है। अगर आप फ़िजिकल वेरीफ़िकेशन करवायें तो आपको वस्तु स्थिति का अंदाज लग जायेगा।

कोयले के उपयोग के बारे मे बहुत बढ़-चढ़ कर चर्चा हो रही है। लेकिन देखा गया है कि गांव वाले जब कोयला लेने आते हैं तो उनको परमिट देने में भी आनाकानी की जाती है। दो दो और तीन तीन दिन तक उनको टालते रहते हैं आपके अधिकारीगण। मैं समझता हूं कि जब तक व्यापारी और उपभोक्ता जैसा सम्बन्ध आपके मंत्रालय में कायम नहीं होता है तब तक काम ठीक तरह नहीं चल सकता है। तब तक आप कोयले का उपयोग बढ़ाने में कामयाब नहीं हो सकेंगे।

अभी मंत्री जी ने बताया था कि ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण की ओर काफ़ी ध्यान दिया गया है। मैं मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ आंकड़े प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूं। वहां 70414 गांव हैं जिनमें 31-3-74 तक 10700 गांवों का विद्युतीकरण हो सका है। पंचवर्षीय योजना में 9093 गांवों का विद्युतीकरण प्रस्तावित किया गया है। इस तरह पंच वर्षीय योजना काल के अन्त तक 50711 गांव बिजली से वंचित रह जायेंगे। इस उपेक्षा की ओर भी मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह कुछ सक्रिय कदम इस दिशा में उठायें।

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH (Sidhi). It is a pleasure to support the Demands for Grants for the Ministry that has almost produced a magical change in the circumstances in this country I have the good fortune to represent an area which has recently won the National Award for maximum production of coal and it will be befitting if being a representative of that region I place before the Ministry and our kind Ministers the difficulties that the people and the workers of that region are facing In spite of the fact that they have given the maximum production from one coal field to the nation, there is a tremendous amount of anxiety among the workers there and the farmers too

It is a fact of life in almost all the areas in the world wherever nature has been bountiful in black gold it has been consistent factor whether it is Appliechians in the USA or Downs of Wales in the U.K. or Ruhr in Europe, the people who live in close proximity of this bounty of nature have invariably been suffering

Now take the case of Jharia (Bihar) closer home. Probably, it is still the most backward region and we seem to be in the process of turning the

very sylvan surroundings of the Singreni Region to this same miserable condition that accompanies the extraction of coal. I was there recently in the course of my padyatra. At every point, in every village, people came to me literally in tears. They are extremely anxious as to what is their fate. When I talked to the Management there, they have intricate plans which talk about extraction of coal of an unbelievable quantity, of an extraction of coal for an extent which has never been tried before. But these plans are quite silent about how this welfare and rehabilitation aspect of workers and people would be dealt with, as to how these people would live five years hence.

I have visited an area where a new coal field is being developed. This is called Jayant. This colliery alone has the capacity to produce 1/3rd of coal of our national production to-day. Their Central Workshop would extend over to 3 acres. It is the biggest workshop in the whole area or in the nation. But when I talked to them about the future of three or four adivasis whose huts happen to fall in the centre, they say that they will give one job to each family and there the whole perspective ends.

I would plead, when planning is a part of our national life to-day, planning with the perspective for environmental pollution and also perspective of rehabilitation of these people whether they are farmers or advasis, should also form part of our plan. If it has already been done we should be taken into confidence so that we could go back and tell the people that they have not been left destitutes. If not, it is still time, because fortunately these coal-belt areas of Sengrauli are creating history. They have come up after nationalisation in the hands of a government which is running a welfare State. There is no profit-motive involved in the whole operation; it is just a national exercise. In this context new ground can be broken in planning for the welfare of those people who have been uprooted and in planning for the welfare of the labourers. I am told that there is a consistent shortage of people who can work these dumpers and shovels. When I asked them how they got the operators they said they have to be brought from outside. There are 25000 people who are enrolled in the employment exchange in my district. They are all seeking for jobs. Some of them are B.Scs. and M.Scs. They are quite capable of running these machines. If they are given the skills these local people can very well run these machines. Therefore I do not know why people are got from outside. I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that he should remove these hardships and heartburnings caused to the people of that region by this large scale influx of people who are brought in in the name of so-called surplus labour from other NCDC operations. They are being dumped here and the local people do not get jobs. I ask, is it possible to give the training to these people for running of these machines, right on the job? It is not unheard of that a person rides with the operator on the machine with him and he looks after the maintenance of the machine and in due course of time he picks up the operation of the machine. So, some thinking should be given to this aspect. Local people should be trained in these jobs. I would plead for this, instead of bringing outsiders *en block* in the name of surplus staff.

I would like to ask a few questions: Is it not possible for us to think about largescale utilisation of human resources in the operation of these mines? Secondly, super-thermal power station has been sanctioned for Sengrauli. It is known that the coal-belt extends almost 90 per cent. in M.P. and 10 per cent. in U.P. Is it possible to locate the superthermal power station at the centre of the coal field so that it would obviate transportation by rail or, overhead and things like that or, if the super-thermal power station has to be at a corner, atleast, to ensure that the people

[Shri Ranabahadur Singh]

of Sidhi district also find employment in this super-thermal power station?

Sir, it is an unfortunate thing that whenever there is shortage of electricity and staggering of power is necessary, supply to farmers is given only at night for irrigation purposes. During the months of December and January you can well imagine that it is very difficult to stand in the open and it is impossibly difficult for a man to stand in ankle-deep water at the middle of the night It is said that electricity is needed during day time to feed factories which are housed under sheds, which have flourescent lights. Is it possible to take a humane look at this problem and give this facility of electricity to farmers from 7 in the morning till 10 O'clock when the offices open and then again from 5 in the evening till 7 O'clock?

DR. H. P SHARMA (Alwar): Sir, first of all, I would like to associate myself very earnestly with the feelings of satisfaction and appreciation at the excellent performance of the Ministry in its brief tenure.

It cannot be denied that by 1973 the country was coming to a slow grinding halt both in agricultural as well as in industrial fronts. And we really owe a sense of gratitude to this Ministry that it has pulled the country out of that very difficult situation Since the ministry is still in the process of examination in depth of the problems or factors which led to this situation, I would only point out something which the Minister of course knows It can as well be a repetition The problem was not a superficial problem which had started one year earlier or two years earlier but it had started right from the beginning—in the very first Plan, there was a shortfall in the installation of additional generating capacity of 20 per cent. Since the Ministry is going in depth I would only say this much. In the Second Plan, there was a shortfall of 36 per cent.; in the Third Plan there was again a shortfall of 35 per cent. and in the three annual plans there was a shortfall of 36 per cent. and in the Fourth Plan, for the first three years, there was again a shortfall of 37 per cent. Since the Ministry is going into depth, they should try to find out why, for 28 long years, year after year, there was a steady shortfall in all the Plans.

The power sector can be divided into three parts—one is the installation of the generating capacity; the other would be the generation of power from these units and the third would be transmission and distribution of power. In all the three sectors, we need a very careful examination.

In the mid-term appraisal of the Fourth Plan, the Planning Commission came to the conclusion that the real difficulty lay in this that the public sector undertakings could not deliver the generating equipments. Will you be running into the same difficulty again? I think I have read somewhere a statement made by the Minister that all the power generating equipment needs will be met by Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. This was the mid-term appraisal of the Fourth Plan and if this was the situation then, we should take care of it.

The second point I was going to make out—it has already been done, I believe—is this. We should increase the size of the generating units from 500 M.w. This is not much. In the other places, we are using over 1300 to 1400 M.w. I believe the BHEL has collaboration with a country; they are already in the process of producing units with a capacity of over 1,000 M.w. So, there should be no difficulty. In respect of the transmission line. I do not wish to say too much. Of course there is always fifty-fifty division in the funds. On transmission line, even

though the report notes with satisfaction that you have produced electricity what is important is the quality of electricity. If there are interruptions, the voltage goes down to. I can tell you in the rural areas from which I come whereas the motor needs 400 mw. it keeps on running with 350 mw. or even below that, while the figures that you are supplying us tell us that even at 300 to 400 mw. so many motors keep on running and there is burning or destruction of the same.

Again, I would like to say that the Ministry has evolved a new strategy. They should set out priorities by which to correct the past things like the establishment of the Regional Load Despatch Stations for planning and implementation of load curves etc. Here I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister one thing They very important factors which are essential for evolving a new strategy is setting up of the Thermal Power Station Personnel training Institute. It is very important Switch gear testing and developmental laboratory and power research institute are also necessary. What is of great concern is this that during the last year you could not spend the money allocated for these things. These are the things which require very top priority and yet, in the TPSPT there was a provision of Rs. 40 lakhs whereas you spent only Rs. 29 lakhs; in Switch Gear Testing and Development Laboratory, out of Rs. 27 lakhs, you spent only Rs 10 lakhs. As regards Power Research Institute out of Rs. 27 lakhs you spent Rs. 18 lakhs.

One other point which I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister is about the Energy Policy. There is no mention of the nuclear power. The Minister is himself the *de facto* administrator because he handles that Department still there is no mention of it in the Report. Sir, it has long-range implication. If you were to faulter in the coal programme or diesel generation it would not matter much but if you are faultering in the installation of nuclear plants then you are mortgaging the future of the country not only of the 1980s but of the 1990s and onwards.

Mr. Pant, while he was not sitting on the Treasury benches, was the foremost exponent of the idea that nuclear power should be stepped up but I do not know the reason why the Annual Report of the Ministry does not even say a word about it.

Lastly, Sir, I want to know as to what the Government is doing about the people who have illegally taken coal out of the mines? Are you going to sit silent or is it that the Government is going to take some steps?

SHRI D D DESAI (Kaira): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would congratuate the hon'ble Minister of Energy and if he is to perpetuate his Ministry he will have to depend more on renewable energy resources rather than on exhaustible resources. The fact is that we have 54 thousand million tonnes of coal and if we use 100 million tonnes annually and implement the programmes in hand then he knows that within half a century we would be out of this particular source of energy

There is another aspect. Even in United States where energy consumption is one of the highest in the world the total energy that falls from sun is 700 times of what it consumes today. In India sun is more generous and he can easily have far more energy from sun and, as such he may initiate actions from now onwards to utilise the energy of sun which would be a renewable source.

We have the great advantage of photo-voltaic as well as photo-synthesis. These are the two direct uses

[Shri D. D. Desai]

which we could make. Photo-voltaic would be our greatest advantage because we would be having direct conversion of energy into electricity to be used into our various industries or purposes and for that we need semi-conductor and metal. Certain experiments have already established the viability in India. I understand, we have made some success at Ranikhet—and the hon'ble Minister who is very knowledgeable. I am quite sure, has taken notice of it and under his aegis it will develop very expeditously.

18 hrs.

The other area is the partial failures of our power programmes. The Hon. ble Minister is requested to consider now that we have the idle capacity in the country in respect of building the thermal power stations equipments in other words when all our manufacturing plants are under-loaded and we can produce generating equipment and associated requirements and we have surplus of steel. We have surplus of aluminium, we have surplus of personnel, what is it that prevents us from undertaking a massive programme of electrification which has multiplier of 18—20. I can understand his difficulty when we are combating inflation. But electricity is one item which has a production multiplier of 18—20 which is not found in any other investment which our country could make. That is one way of combating unfiation. Therefore, he may concentrate on a massive programme for utilising our internal capacity which is today substantially idling. In other words, when we are talking about super thermal power stations—he told us the other day that 200 MW is all that we can start now—all right, start with 200 MW, then switch on to 500 MW. I have made it clear that generating unit ratings of 1500—2000 MW have come to stay in the world. The cost of installation and generation being inversely proportional to the size, it would be very easy for him to supply low cost power if he concentrates on bigger units. But if the country is still not equipped for it, then we would say, go ahead with establishing super thermal stations of 200 MW clusters or whatever bigger we have got.

We have the issue of transmission. We are presently doing at 220 kv. He has given some idea about a 400 kv programme. But that is a programme. I would strongly urge on him that we should at once move into higher voltages bceause the loss of power that we are incurring is not worth absorbing into our economy, because if we are talking on the one side of saving or resources and on the other waste resources, then the inflationary impact of that is so high, because the present loss he has computed is between 15 and 25 per cent. This is a resource going totally out of our hands and is an invisible contribution to inflationary pressure which he can easily afford to cut out. Doing it is not very difficult. In fact, all the equipments necessary for going ahead with a 400 kv. programme are readily available in the country. We have the designs, we have the personnel, we have the manufacturing capacity and we can deliver, supply, instal and operate. This is where we are very well set, and we would strongly urge on him that he takes care of it.

There is talk about hydro power. There is the Rance Estuary power station in France. It is operating efficiently from 1973 continuously. The tides we have in India are at some spots higher than what they have there. So he is in a good position to make use of that. They in France have found that the power stations has been more efficient than the normal hydro electric power station operating in most parts of the world. If that is so, there is no real danger in going in for it. With our good relations with France, it should not be difficult for him to take their help.

Talking about fast breeder reactor, he has already achieved boiling water or pressurised water reactor but we are now concerned with fast breeder reactor. Because of the difficulty we are having at Tarapore about bringing in uranium and other things, we should be more concerned with available energy sources. Hence the fast breeder reactor. The French reactor of 250 MW has been operating for a long time. The USSR has been operating one for a long time. The French have low decided to move to 1250 MW FBR set. French Cabinet have given an assignment to the authorities to start with it. We can get their collaboration and can start working on such power units. If they give it, all right; otherwise after a year or so of persistent effort may yield some results. The hon. Minister is fairly equipped for doing that.

In the field of transmission, talking about 400 kv, 750 kv, 1000 kv., and above are the order of the day. DC transmission at high voltages is also the order of the day—I know the hon. Minister has to begin his speech; so I am concluding—I am sure the hon. Minister who is quite knowledgeable would be taking advantage of it.

I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry and thank the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): I am grateful to the hon. Members who have taken part in this debate for the many constructive suggestions that they have made. I have taken note of all those suggestions and I would be dealing with as many of them as possible tomorrow. They have covered such a wide field that it is doubtful whether I will be able to deal with all of them.

There has been talk of the inefficiency of the man-made machines. But it seems as though the solar system is also not immune from breakdowns and forced outrages. Today we are discussing the whole matter when there is an eclipse outside. So one has to accept such things sometimes. My main reason for taking a few minutes of the House this evening is that I want to make an announcement before the day is over. Some hon. Members referred to illegal mining. The question of stopping unauthorised mining by private leaseholders was taken up by us with the Bihar Government. We held several discussions and various alternatives were considered. The House will be glad to know that this morning an Ordinance has been issued amending the relevant provisions of the Coal Mines Nationalisation Act of 1973 in order to deal with this situation effectively. Under the Ordinance the following main legal provisions have been made.

(1) With effect from today no person shall carry on coal mining operation in India in any form except (i) the Central Government or a Government company or a corporation owned, managed or controlled by the Central Government, or (ii) sub-lessee of the Government, company or corporation or (iii) a company engaged in the production of iron and steel.

(2) Except the mining leases granted in favour of the Government, company or corporation, referred to above, all other coal mining leases in force immediately before the commencement of the Ordinance shall stand terminated.

(3) No coal mining lease shall be granted in favour of any person other than the Government, company or corporation, referred to above.

(4) In order to enable the working of coal deposits in isolated pockets and tribal areas it has been provided that

[Shri K. C. Pant]

the Central Government, or Government company or corporation to whom a coal mining lease has been granted may grant a sub-lease to any person provided it is satisfied that:—

(i) the reserves of coal in the area are in isolated small pockets or are not sufficient for scientific and economical development in a co-ordinated and integrated manner, and

(ii) the coal produced by the sub-lessee will not be required to be transported by rail.

It has also been provided that all persons engaged in unauthorised coal mining shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years and also with fine which may extend to Rs. 10,000.

I am placing a copy of the Ordinance on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-10742/76*].

I hope with the promulgation of this Ordinance all unauthorised mining of coal will cease forthwith. This would help in the healthy development of the nationalised coal industry in the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can continue tomorrow.

18.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April 30, 1976/Vaisakha 10, 1898 (Saka)

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